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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

BAZAINE'S LAST GREAT EFFORT

To Break Through the Prussian Lines.

He is Repulsed at Every Point.

A Battle Imminent at Tourv.

Garibaldi to Command French Volunteers.

Gen. Burnside Returns to Paris.

He Conveys an Important Communication from Bismarck to Favre.

Text of Gambetta's Proclamation.

The Tours Government Preparing the People for Cession of Territory.

Russian Army Not Moving Against Turkey

Their Movements Creating Uneasiness in Germany.

Secret Treaty Between Russia and Italy.

The Tyrol to be Handed Over to the Latter Power.

PRUSSIA.

Battles Before Metz.

BERLIN, October 10.—The fighting at Metz, which was renewed to the northward on the morning of Saturday, was serious, the battle being prolonged throughout the entire day. The French, who were endeavoring to pierce their way through the Prussian lines, were assailed upon all sides by fresh divisions of Prussians, which had been advanced to the support of General Von Kameke during Friday night. The French made many brilliant but desperate and hopeless attempts to crush the Prussian center, and the battle at last ended as had its predecessor of Friday, in the defeat of the French, they being driven in confusion into Metz.

The carnage was more dreadful than that of Friday, and the Prussians now have the task of providing for the dead and wounded of both armies, which will reach an alarming number. The losses of both the French and Prussians are very heavy, the slaughter resembling that at Gravelotte.

Telegrams announcing the victorious result of yesterday's battle have been received at the Prussian War Office and bulletined to vast crowds.

The fighting before Metz was renewed yesterday. An incessant cannonade and fusilade of small arms was made throughout the day.

A Last Effort by Bazaine.

Dispatches from the German forces contain no mention of the result of the battle. It is however known that Bazaine, who has reformed his shattered divisions, is making a last great effort to break through the Prussian lines to the northeast of Fort St. Julien.

Official Declaration of Prussian Policy.

BERLIN, October 10—The following statement is official: "The Government of Prussia is unable to recognize the actual Government of France, but will abide by the Bonaparte."

The Berlin Chamber of Commerce on Indemnity to Prussia.

BERLIN, October 10.—The Berlin Chamber of Commerce, in an address to Count Von Bismarck, expresses the hope that indemnity, to be paid by France, will be calculated not only on actual losses of ships and cargoes, but also on losses through confinement of ships in port by blockade.

Truce Ended—On to Paris

The truce at Mezieres ended to-day.

The Duke of Mecklenburg, with his corps, is marching on Paris.

FRANCE.

Proclamation by Gambetta.

TOURS, October 10.—Gambetta's proclamation has the following: "By order of the Republican Government I have left Paris to transmit to you the hopes of the Parisians and others of those who are seeking to deliver France from the foreigner. Paris, invested for seventeen days, presents the spectacle of two million of men forgetting their differences to withstand the invader, who expected discord and revolution. They found Paris without guns or arms of any kind. Four hundred thousand of the National Guards are now armed, and one hundred thousand Mobiles and sixty thousand Regulars are assembled, foundries are casting cannon, women make millions of cartridges daily, each battalion of nationals have two mitrailleuse and field pieces, and are preparing for sorties. The forts are manned by marines, and are supplied with artillery of the greatest excellence, and served by gunners first in the world. Hitherto their fire has kept the enemy from erecting their smallest works. The enciente, on the 4th, had only 300 cannon, now it has 3,300, with 400 rounds for each. Every defense has its men at their posts. The Nationals drill constantly. Behind the enciente is a third line of defense and barricades which are adapted to the genius of Parisians. This has all been achieved calmly and orderly, amid general patriotism. The impregnability of Paris is no illusion. It cannot be captured or surprised, and there is no danger of sedition and starvation, which the Prussians have been counting on."

The Prussians in Paris are good for many long months. The situation imposes great duties on the French people; first, to make the war one only of occupation; and second, to accept the Republic. Men are abundant; what lacks are resolution and execution of the plans. After Sedan our arms failed, the Emperor having sent all to the frontier. Arms are now coming in from every quarter of the globe, and workmen and money are forthcoming. The provinces must resist torpor and panic. All partisans must aid the Republic. Soon the whole nation will come, finding the Prussians far from home, decimated by the French army, by hunger and by nature. France shall never lose its place in the world through the invasion of half a million of men. Paris gives the watchword, "Live the Republic, one and Indivisible."

Burnside Returns to Paris.

VERSAILLES, October 9, evening, *via* BERLIN, October 10—General Burnside returned to Paris on Saturday under a flag of truce. It is understood he conveys an important proposition from Bismarck to Favre.

Prussian Agents in France Attempting to Make Contracts for Arms.

TOURS, October 10.—The *Moniteur* warns the public that numerous Prussian agents have lately come into France and are endeavoring to make contracts with departments and towns desirous of purchasing arms. The *Moniteur* says this may cause dangerous delays in the national arming.

A convoy with Prussian prisoners has arrived.

Gambetta Declines an Ovation.

Gambetta refuses to accept an ovation tendered him by the people. In his reply he says that the people must think first of national defense.

Prussian Spies Shot.

Fourteen Prussian spies were recently apprehended near this city, trying to procure information concerning the inhabitants, with a view to making requisitions. They were promptly shot.

Garibaldi to Lead the Volunteers.

TOURS, October 9, *via* LONDON.—During the sitting of the government, a crowd gathered in the court yard, displaying the French and American flags. Garibaldi, on descending to the court yard, was vociferously cheered, and made a speech, in which he eulogized the volunteers and expressed his belief in the ardent patriotism of France from the invader. He wore the Garibaldian costume and hat, and looks healthy, though not sturdy. In a subsequent address to the national guard of Tours, he said he was ready to command all volunteers in the French service.

A Battle Imminent.

It is understood that a battle is imminent near Tours. The Prussians have returned there in force, and the French have sent a considerable army to meet them. Tours is full of volunteers and conscripts from the South. It is reported Gambetta, who is charged with the Ministry of War, is displaying great activity and energy. Garibaldi is to have command of all the volunteer forces in the East. Journals known to be of Orleanist or Legitimist proclivities condemn the adjournment of the elections, while other journals applaud the measure. All the papers eulogize the courage and enterprise of Gambetta in leaving the capital as he did.

The Commander of Fort St. Quentin.

TOURS, October 10.—Prefect Delafarge, who so energetically defended St. Quentin with the National Guard behind barricades, and repulsed the Prussians, had received no military education. He was an editor of a Paris journal.

Heavy Requisitions on the French People—Unabated Activity in their Organization for Defense.

The *Siecle* has advices from the invaded departments which show that the situation is grave, owing to the enormous and repeated requisitions of the Prussians. The inhabitants are forming companies of sharpshooters. Those already organized have obtained some marked successes against the Prussians. In many cases stragglers or small bodies of the enemy have been destroyed.

The Black Flag.

A strong body of francs-tireurs arrived here to-day from Marseilles. They are composed of gentlemen from South France and *carry the black flag.*

French Reports from Bazaine.

La Liberte publishes dispatches announcing several successful sorties by Marshal Bazaine. In its comments *La Liberte* says the success of these sorties form reason why the Prussian dispatches recently made no mention of affairs at Metz.

Prince Frederick Charles Ill.

Prince Frederick Charles is ill with typhus fever and has been obliged to leave the army. It is said he is now at Fervieres.

Dispatches from Maintenon, Mallsherbes, La Grangre and Chartres announce the presence of Prussians in those places. Several encounters had taken place at Dreux.

The francs-tireurs had captured great quantities of cattle lately that had been taken from the people by the Prussians on their requisitions.

General Bauribaki is expected in Tours.

Compelled to Disgorge.

CHARTRES, October 10.—Yesterday two hundred Prussian horse, two guns and some infantry were encountered at Drieux. A skirmish ensued and the Prussians were obliged to disgorge their plunder.

ENGLAND.

Balloons Captured.

LONDON, October 10.—The balloons which are constantly leaving Paris are always closely watched by the Prussian hussars. Two balloons containing a great quantity of official correspondence were recently captured.

Prussians Pushing Things.

The Prussians are pushing their works near Jerome Park, near Mendon, and on Rimbourian Hill near Sevres. When completed the Prussian artillery will command Autviel, Passey, Grenelle and other parts of the west and southwest of Paris.

Educating French Sentiment.

The Tours Government are beginning to prepare the public, through the press, for a cession of French territory to Germany. The *Liberte* concedes to a slight rectification of the frontier near Weissenburg.

Heavy guns have been brought to bear upon Plateburg. The bombardment will soon be opened.

Heroic sorties are incessant at Metz. The Prussian commander has given orders for increased vigilance. The Prussian commisariat has been removed to avoid capture.

The foreign ambassadors at Tours are negotiating for quarters in Bordeaux, in view of the contemplated removal of the Government thither.

The Wine Crop in Champagne.

LONDON, October 10.—The vintage has begun in Champagne. The workmen are protected by Prussians.

The Cause of the Delay.

The lack of good regimental officers delays the organization of the French army.

Reception of the Rouen Deputation in Italy.

The Rouen Deputation has been warmly received in Italy. They were banqueted at Pisa and Florence.

Pillage Not Permitted by the Prussians.

The Prussians have preserved Fontainebleau from pillage.

Humane Efforts of a United States Consul.

The United States Consul at Oran is trying, but thus far valnly, to mitigate cruelty to the crews of German vessels illegally detained as prisoners of war.

Prussia Not Averse to Having Elections Held at Present for the National Assembly.

Count Bismarck recently informed the Mayor of Versailles that Prussia had no objections to elections for the National Assembly, but that the Tours government had countenanced them.

The German Press Ridicule the New French Levy.

The German press ridicule the idea of the French levy *en masse* as mere bombast to cover their failure.

Treachery and Its Punishment.

LONDON, October 10.—A squad of Prussian hussars was attacked on the night of the 7th, through the treachery of the inhabitants of the village of Ablis. The town was afterwards burned by the Prussians as a punishment. Numerous bodies of French have since been dispersed in that neighborhood.

A large Bavarian force is south of Etampes.

The villages north of Paris, which were deserted on the approach of the Germans, are repeopled again.

Versailles Relieved.

LONDON, October 10.—King William has received Versailles from the payment of the 600,000 francs which had been levied by the Prussians.

After Many Days.

LONDON, October 10.—Count Secretary of the Emperor Napoleon, says the reported manifesto of the Emperor in the English papers was apocryphal.

Bazaine Fighting for a Path to Belgium.

LONDON, October 10.—A telegram from Berlin, to the Manchester *Examiner*, says Bazaine is fighting for a path to Belgium. The same correspondent says General Von Werder is advancing on the army of Lyons between Belford and Algers.

Scarcity of Specie in France.

LONDON, October 10.—Specie has vanished from France. The towns of Normandy are preparing to issue paper currency.

Paris Will Have to Be Starved Into a Surrender.

A note from the Prussian Government states that Paris threatens to hold out until starved. In that event, two million people would be in the hands of the Prussians, who would be unable to furnish supplies for a single day, as there is nothing edible within several days' march of Paris. Hence people cannot abandon the city by roads. The inevitable consequence will be that hundreds of thousands must starve. The Germans, nevertheless, must prosecute the war, and those holding power in France will be answerable for the results.

The Germans Evacuate Mulhause.

The Germans evacuated Mulhause on Sunday, and proceeded toward New Biesach and Schlestadt.

Prussia's Resources.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, October 10.—A *World* dispatch from London states that the present attitude of Prussia on the peace question indicates that the strain upon German resources is beginning to be severely felt.

Disease Decimating the Prussian Ranks.

The *World's* Ostend dispatch says that a malignant disease prevails in the German camps outside of Metz, filling the hospitals and overtaxing the surgeons. The deaths for three weeks were one hundred per day.

The Bisdorpest.

Prevails among the army horses, and has extended through Lorraine and part of Champagne. It is feared in the camps before Paris, and has extended to Rhenish Prussia.

Destruction of Supplies.

In evacuating Conreelles on the 17th of September, fifteen miles from Metz, the Prussians burned large quantities of supplies.

Bourbaki's Mission to Ugel's Abdication.

A Brussels dispatch to the *World* says it is believed there that Bourbaki's mission to the Empress was to urge abdication, thus removing all obstacles to European recognition of the Republic, as the army of Metz cannot be relied on to support the Empress.

A League Between Russia and Italy.

The *World's* Munich dispatch states that it is rumored in Russia that a secret treaty with Italy, by which the Tyrol is to be handed over to Italy.

Prussians Around Paris Not Mutinous.

A Bologne dispatch to the *World* says that Bismarck officially denies that the Prussians investing Paris are mutinous and anxious for the war to close.

Day After Must Leave.

A Florence dispatch to the *World* says the enemies of the Pope declare he shall be stripped of everything, and he with his priests, Cardinals and nuns be sent to Asia or Africa.

Russia's Movements Causing Uneasiness.

The *World's* London dispatch says the continual accumulations of troops and war material on the Russian frontier toward Germany excites considerable concern, and the Russian journals are filled with hostile comments on Bismarck and Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Theirs Interviews Francis Joseph.

VIENNA, October 10.—Thiers had an interview with the Austrian Emperor on Sunday, at noon, and it is said to have been satisfactory.

Removal of Prohibition of Russian War Vessels Demanded.

PESTH, October 10.—The *Lloyd* newspaper of this city publishes a statement that Gortschakoff demands of the powers the removal of the prohibition against Russian war vessels on the Black Sea. The *Lloyd* also says Prussia is not averse to the restoration of the Bonaparties, but the French are bitterly hostile to such a movement.

ITALY.

Death of Cardinal Mattei.

ROME, October 10.—Cardinal Mattei, President of the College of Cardinals, is dead. It is said that Panticl succeeds him.

Wouldn't Vote—Transfer of Fealty.

Thirty-two thousand voters refused to vote in the Papal States at the recent election.

Roman officials are ready to transfer their allegiance to the King.

The Pope's Future Temporal Status Settled.

FLORENCE, October 10.—A decree has been issued annexing the Roman Provinces to the Kingdom of Italy. The Pope preserves his dignity and the inviolability of his personal prerogatives as a sovereign. Laws are promised settling the independence, territorially and spiritual, of the authority of His Holiness. The laws of Italy are to be introduced and amnesty proclaimed.

General La Mamora

Has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Papal Provinces.

RUSSIA.

Official Denial of Reported Movement of the Russian Army Against Turkey.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 10.—A message today officially denies the reported movements of the Russian army toward the Turkish frontier.

The President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10.—Some newspapers have asserted that the President's recent proclamation was issued on account of the conduct of the Latouche Treville toward German vessels, but it is known that Admiral Lefevre has never sought, as alleged, to establish a species of blockade in American waters. The cause of his division harbored in New York only because of danage by the storm to which they had been exposed. The Admiral gave strict orders to the Captain of the Latouche Treville to do nothing but convoy French steamers to a convenient distance at sea and return immediately to New York, without making a visit to any suspected vessel, or doing anything whatever to excite public suspicion of an intention to violate the neutrality laws.

THE EMPEROR'S CHARACTER.

He is Commanding, Courageous, Moody, Scheming, Cold-Hearted—His Mania to Invent the Most Dreadful Engine of Warfare.

A writer in the *Galaxy* in 1866 gave an account of the daily life and character of the Emperor Napoleon III., which is doubly interesting now, coming as it does from one whose intimate association with the Tuileries enabled him to speak from personal observation:

There is, with but rare exceptions, a cold, hard, indifferent expression in his eyes—which are of a dull, leaden gray—and the whole appearance of the man is one to chill and repulse the beholder. All this changes, however, the moment he smiles. Then he seems attractive, the well shaped mouth assumes an expression of kindliness which is beautiful in the otherwise unattractive countenance as is the most clearly defined and vivid rainbow across a storm-darkened horizon. There is, in the firm set of the head upon the broad and short neck, evidence of strength and power; and in the calmness and quiet of the Emperor's manner lies the secret of his influence over more impulsive and less reserved natures. Able to restrain and govern his emotions, he naturally controls those of lesser wills; hence the mastery he exerts over the fickle Parisians and adherents. But few of them, however, are strongly attached to him, and he is undoubtedly well aware of the fact. He has but little faith in human nature, and no belief in human gratitude. Throughout the continued fidelity of those who surround him, he bestows upon them continued favors. I have heard persons who had received, through his influence, a good and his bad fortune comment upon the fact that he never seemed to trust to their love or affection, but always dwelt upon the principle that in their support of his plans and purposes there were benefits accruing to them in a position which would insure his power to confer upon them favors. The only instance in which the coldest treatment to men who had been devoted and trusty, and who no longer needed, proved that Napoleon is not overburdened with fickleness, and that he is a strange creature of attitude.

Napoleon has one fixed idea which has almost become a mania—that of the invention of some terrible engine of warfare, some extraordinary musket or cannon. He is himself an able and practically one of the most skillful artillery men of the day, and he bends his energies toward the perfection of that branch of military science unceasingly. In the Tuileries, at Fontainebleau, at Compagne and at St. Cloud, there are rooms which may be termed arsenals, so filled are they with the arms which the Emperor has invented, bought, or received from those who are aware of his passionate desire to examine and try every species of fire-arms. He is somewhat of an alchemist, and at times diligently endeavors to fabricate explosive substances of the most terrific power; but the constant requirements of office, the routine of imperial life, and the away perforce from these cherished pursuits, and of late ill health has put a stop to his experimenting in this respect. He has now useless models of iron-clad vessels, and but few would be inclined to believe how much treasure has been spent in endeavoring at the perfection of a gun which, according to report, the Emperor's ideas of what may be done in the way of producing a resistless and monster iron man-of-war. These experiments are kept secret, as they generally fail, but the determination of his majesty is not to be overcome, and he will doubtless keep on in his search after the terrible until death shall put a stop to the working of his ever anxious, ever ambitious brain.

OBITUARY.

Death of Ex-Governor Bartley at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 10, 1870.

Ex-Governor Mordecai Bartley died at his residence in this city at half past two o'clock this afternoon. He was in his eighty-fourth year, having been born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 24th, 1786. He removed to Ohio in 1809, and served in the Northwest during the war with Great Britain, and was afterwards as Adjutant of a regiment, under Colonel Johnson. He came to Richland county in 1814, and settled on a tract of land known as the Old Mordecai Bartley farm, and on which the present State trial of reapers and mowers took place. In 1834 he removed to Mansfield, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1817 Mr. Bartley was elected a member of the Ohio Senate; in 1818 was chosen by the Legislature to be Register of the Land Office of the Virginia Military District school lands, and resigned in 1823, having been elected Member of Congress, his district comprising a large portion of Northern and Western Ohio, including Cleveland and Sandusky City, and extending to the southern boundary of Richland county. He remained in Congress eight years, and declined a re-election. In 1851 he was elected Governor of Ohio on the Whig ticket over the late David Todd by a small majority. He declined a second term, and retired to private life. He remained a staunch and active Whig until the final disruption of that party, and since then has acted heartily with the Republican party. He has been very infirm and feeble during the last years of his life, but never failed to attend the polls, whatever the weather might be, and vote the Republican ticket. In all his public and private life, no one has had reason to question the nobility of his character or the strict integrity of his acts.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 10, 1870.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here to-night at the Court House, addressed by W. S. Groesbeck, Esq., of Cincinnati, and Hon. John Sherman. Mr. Turay made an eloquent and stirring address, contrasting the attitudes of the parties during the war and since, showing the danger of trusting the Democratic party by its action where it has power, and the avowals of its leaders of the nullity of the reconstruction measures and constitutional amendments, thus throwing away the fruits of the national triumph over the rebellion. Hon. John Sherman spoke briefly, replying to some of the points of Senator Thurman's speech here. He showed the inconsistencies of the Democratic leaders, who steadily oppose all reduction of taxation and tariff rates, and other measures of relief, while at the same time crying out lustily for reform. He said the measures of the Republican party are one after another being admitted right and Democrats themselves, and that only time is necessary to vindicate its action in all measures adopted by it. The action of the Democracy for ten years had been exactly the reverse. They had proposed nothing as affirmative measures, contenting themselves with opposing the acts of the Republicans because, forsooth, they originated. At the end three rousing cheers were given for the Union by Republican party and General Beatty, candidate for Congress in the Eighth District.

NEW YORK, October 10.—At the convention of the Young Democracy to-night, Judge Tom. A. Ledwith received the nomination for Mayor.

SAVANNAH, October 10.—John Scrively, Democrat, was elected Mayor to-day, and the Board of Aldermen is Democratic.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1870.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

General McDowell, in the absence or instructions from Washington, declines to order the evacuation of Governor's Island and the destruction of the barracks, in consequence of the yellow fever prevailing at that point. Seventy-one yellow fever patients have thus far been removed from the Island to quarantine hospital, and sufficient accommodations for the medical treatment and provisions supplied for their convalescence, which is rapid, but nurses are entirely inadequate. Two fatal cases of yellow fever lately occurred at Bellevue Hospital, and the husband of the latter woman who died of the disease on Friday is now in irons for having left the hospital with a sheet taken from Governor's Island, after the disease had made its appearance.

THE PRESIDENT JOURDAN'S

Funeral will take place on Thursday. He leaves property valued at $250 000 to $300,000, but died intestate, his unavailing attempt this morning to dictate a will being among his last conscious acts.

YACHTING.

The Cambria-Dauntless race was postponed to-day on account of lack of wind. Lester Wallack has bought the Magic for $16,500.

WILL CLOSE.

The National Erie Stock Exchange will finally close business to-day.

GERMAN FESTIVITIES—UNVEILING OF AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL GRANT.

To-day the Germans of Washington Sengerain Verein, the Columbia Turn-Verein, Swiss Association and German Benevolent Society, proceeded to their park and inaugurated the festivities. Arriving in the afternoon the President and members of his Cabinet visited the grounds by invitation, and soon after the unveiling of the magnificent statue of Sheridan took their place. The dedication oration having been made by Simon Walter, in English, when the veil, which covered the figure of Sheridan's horse was removed, there were repeated cheers and other demonstrations of delight. Subsequently a procession was reformed and proceeded to the front of the mansion in the Schuetzen park, where

THE STEUBEN MONUMENT

Was dedicated. It consists of a marble pedestal surmounted with a bust of Baron Steuben, before a round stone erected, upon which was adorned with German and Swiss flags and banners of several associations. The President, members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished visitors were seated on the platform. In addition to the speeches in English and German, there was singing by the Sengerbund, Arion Glubs, and Germania Orchestra bands. Apart from those who participated in the ceremonies, the attendance was very large.

MORE ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR FRANCE.

The French steamer St. Laurent this morning commenced receiving large cargo of arms and ammunition consigned to Havre.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Wm. Taylor was killed and his wife fatally injured by a runaway accident in Morristown, N. J., yesterday.

REQUIEM MASS

For General Goicuirra and eighteen others, murdered by the Spaniards in Cuba, was celebrated to-day before a great audience of Cubans and sympathizers, in St. Stephen's Church. Afterwards a salute of one hundred guns was fired in City Hall park, and the Lone Star flag displayed, it having been up in honor of the second anniversary of the declaration of Cuban independence. A mass meeting was also held in the Cooper Union Institute, which was addressed by Mayor Hall and others.

MME. JANAUSCHEK

Appeared in English tragedy this evening. Her pronunciation was faultless.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

The steamship City of London, from Europe, arrived here to-day.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Chief of Police Jourdan, of New York, died yesterday.

Quite an interest was excited in Chicago newspaper circles yesterday, by the appearance of the first issue of the *Republican* under the auspices of the new management as a three cent paper. There was a very large sale, curiously being awakened all the imagination of something new in the newspaper business. There is a strong combination of editorial talent on the paper, chief among whom are J. M. McClure, late of the Inter Ocean, formerly of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Another change has taken place on the press of that city, H. H. Chandler, formerly manager of the *Republican*, retires, his interest being purchased by W. F. Storey.

The steamship Austrian yesterday arrived at Quebec from Liverpool.

Lockwood & Co., New York bankers, at Norwalk, Connecticut, yesterday, anticipated and paid fourteenth settlement of the instalment due November 15.

Raleigh, North Carolina, was visited by frost yesterday morning, being the first this season.

A block of buildings on Hollister street, Boston, owned by Abel Pond, was burned on Saturday. Loss, $100,000; insured for $45,000, as follows: Pond & Co., grocers, and S. F. Fish, clothier, $40,000.

A fire occurred at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Sunday night, which destroyed the stables of T. Whittemore & Co., and the large and eight horses, and seven wooden tenements owned by A. N. Allen and A. Hover, and occupied by seven families. Loss, $40,000.

The Coroner of Peoria, Ill., on Sunday took possession of the body of A. L. Wilcox, travelling agent of the New York *Christian Union*, who accidentally shot himself on Saturday last, while showing a revolver to some ladies, and refused to deliver it to Wilcox's friends. He insisted on the right to hold the property. The Judge ordered the Sheriff to take the body from the Coroner, which was done. Indignation against the Coroner is so strong that he will be forced to resign.

Worthing & Patrick's hardware store, Mrs. Sanford's millinery store, Nat. Mitchell's hotel, J. Giddleman's boot store, E. L. Puntess' grocery, G. Dolen's grocery and the postoffice, at Wenona, Illinois, burned on Sunday night. Loss, $25,000; insured for $80,000.

Chicago aldermen have been talking about a trip to Toronto, Canada, but have finally concluded not to go.

Mrs. Peter Mortimer, residing near Houston, Minn., while passing between the separator and the horse power of a threshing machine, a few days ago had her dress caught by the tumbling-rod was wound around it, and crushed to death in a moment. The law requires that tumbling-rods attached to threshing machines shall be boxed, but in this case the requirements of the law had been neglected.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Georgia, yesterday, states that the Georgia Senate had invited Governor Bullock to attend the State Fair, after which that body resolved to adjourn *sine die* on the 18th ult.

A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, states that Mr. Cooke, of Bexar county, rode 61 miles in 2 hours and 66½ minutes, at the Western Texas Fair, held at San Antonio yesterday. Texas horses and saddles only were allowed.

The Prosecuting Attorney for the Seventh Judicial District refuses, on the ground of insufficient evidence, to indict eleven of the Shoupe well county who were arrested by Col. Kirk, on Governor Holden's orders, for the murder of State senator Stephens.

At Pottsville, a widow lady gave her age as forty years to the enumerator. A few days later he called on her again. In another part of the State to give General Crawford the same power as if he were in command of a separate military district. No protest from the Governor regarding the presence of troops has been received, and none is likely to be. That peace and good order reign at present in the State is owing to the efficient and popular administration of Governor Smith, which has compelled the respect of even its bitterest opponents, and not to the policy of violence, bloodshed, and martial law, advocated by the Democratic organ of New York, as a means of producing Democratic victories.

A MALIGNANT form of yellow fever is prevailing in New Orleans. Investigation reveals a terrible state of affairs at Governor's Island, and the people of New York may be very thankful that the pestilence has been so promptly quelled on the Island, where there is no near at hand. Ninety cases of yellow fever have occurred on Governor's Island since the 14th of August, when the infection was first communicated by vessels evading the quarantine regulations and discharging cargo at Hallock's stores, and of that number twenty have died and sixty-five are now in hospital. But for the timely discovery of the nature of the disease infesting the Island, the mortality must have been frightful, and there is no doubt undoubtedly have been communicated to the city in a very short time.

A few days ago, at Greenock, Scotland, twelve young men, caught in a shower, took refuge in a deserted sanitary. One of the number found there a tin box about a foot square, and another observed a little oil on a forge. Neither thought the discovery of moment, but a third of the party took up a hammer, aimed at a careless blow at the box, and in an instant the whole building and eleven of the ill-fated youths were blown to atoms.

SECOND EDITION,

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK.

Forty Out of Sixty-One Districts Safe for the Republicans—A Decision of Importance to Brewers—The Funeral of Cornelius Wendell—Mrs. Dahlgren to Write the Life of the Admiral—Reports of National Banks Called For, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 10, 1870.

Important to Brewers.

The revenue officials decide that where a brewer sells his brewery as it stands to another party, the ale which happens to be on hand at the time must be stamped before transfer, as it constitutes a sale in the meaning of the law as much as if the ale was sold outside the brewery.

The Reward Case Decided.

The long pending case of Baker and other claimants of the reward of $25,000 offered by the corporation of Washington for the apprehension of the assassins of Mr. Lincoln, which had been carried by appeal up to the Supreme Court of the District, was yesterday decided against the claimants. The Court based its decision upon the ground that the capture of these criminals was a national and not a municipal concern, and that the Aldermen and Council had no power to tax the citizens of the District for that purpose.

The Congressional Outlook.

The Republican Congressional Committee after a comparison of all the advices they have received, are of the opinion that the Republicans will carry forty out of sixty-one Congressional Districts in which elections are to be held on the 11th proximo.

The Surveying Expedition.

Captain Shufeldt, commanding the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua surveying expedition, will sail to-morrow in the steamer Kansas. The other vessel, the Mayflower, sailed this morning, and will stop at Norfolk to take in coal.

Funeral of Cornelius Wendell.

The remains of Cornelius Wendell, formerly Public Printer, will be brought to this city for burial. The funeral will take place to morrow afternoon.

Life of Admiral Dahlgren.

It is announced that Mrs. Dahlgren, who has returned to this city, will occupy herself in writing the life of her husband, the late Admiral Dahlgren.

WASHINGTON, October 10, 1870.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Col. Courley, member of the British Parliament; Hugh Robson of Sunderland, England; Stephen, L. Merchant, New York agent of the Suez Canal Transit Company, and Col. R. J. Stevens, visited the President and several heads of departments and the British Minister to-day, on business connected with the international shipping interests.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS CALLED FOR.

Comptroller Hubbard calls upon National Banks to report their condition at the close of business on the 8th inst.

THE INDIANS.

Secretary Cox to-day received the following dispatch from special Indian Commissioners Brunot and Campbell, dated Fort Laramie, October 8: "Red Cloud and Man Afraid of His Horses, of the Ogallalla Sioux, Spotted Tail, of Minneconjous, and a medicine man of the northern Cheyennes, with other principal chiefs and about 7,000 Indians, are here. We have had three days' talk with them. They insisted on having a trading post on the Platte, but will not agree to have it located on Deer Island, the Ea-w-hide valley, to protect it. No depredations have been committed by these Indians for the winter. They are satisfied they all desire permanent peace, and that the influence of Red Cloud and of all the chiefs will be exerted effectually to maintain it. The goods sent for them were distributed and issued to Red Cloud and Spotted Tail's bands. Apart from those who participated in the ceremonies, the attendance was very large.

THERE is no improbability in the French rumors of King William's insanity, for it is a matter of history that nearly all the Kings of Prussia, since the establishment of the monarchy in 1701, were more or less affected with insanity. It is not doubted that hereditary insanity runs in the blood. The faint commencement three hundred years ago when Frederick Albert, second Duke of Prussia, became mad, and his relatives had to govern in his name. Frederick I, first King of Prussia, was crazy at times, and his son, Frederick the Great's father, was a lunatic. Even the great Frederick did not entirely escape from the family taint. He was subject to fits, and William III, was weak-minded and entirely subject to Napoleon Bonaparte's will. His son, the last King, it is remembered, was too weak-minded to rule, so that a regency superceded him in October, 1858.

THE exact state of affairs in Alabama is not near so bad as the rumors made it. The State has been for months under the command of General Crawford, as a district in the department of General Terry, and the President has declared it best for the peace and welfare

power as if he were in command of a separate military district. No protest from the Governor regarding the presence of troops has been received, and none is likely to be. That peace and good order reign at present in the State is owing to the efficient and popular administration of Governor Smith, which has compelled the respect of even its bitterest opponents, and not to the policy of violence, bloodshed, and martial law, advocated by the Democratic organ of New York, as a means of producing Democratic victories.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

CLOSING UP THE RANKS.

Last Grand Rallies for Reform—Enthusiastic Meetings in Allegheny, Lawrenceville and Birmingham.

ALLEGHENY.

There was a large audience present at the meeting in the Diamond Square, Allegheny, last evening, to listen to the speeches of Rev. J. Y. Kennedy and R. B. Carnahan, Esq.

The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—Wm. Carson.

Vice Presidents—Thomas Smith, Esq., Alexander Harman, D. A. Stewart, James McIntosh, J. G. Schwartzwalder, Joseph Fleming, Robert Collins, H. Raynor, F. Tatem, Robert Lee.

Secretaries—George Adams, William Varnum, James Nesbitt and John Stephenson.

Speeches were made by Rev. J. Y. Kennedy and R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and the issues of the campaign were ably discussed. The meeting adjourned, with prolonged cheers for the success of the Reform Republican ticket.

THE BIRMINGHAM MEETING.

According to announcement a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the Reform Republicans was held in the Diamond, Birmingham, last evening. There was no importation of a crowd from Pittsburgh or any other place, but the turn out was genuine, and the voters of the boroughs of Birmingham and East Birmingham, who love the true principles of the party, composed the audience.

The meeting was organized about half-past seven o'clock by the election of Andrew Patterson, Esq., as Chairman.

The following Vice-Presidents were then elected: Messrs. Charles Hays, Pitman Howard, Thomas Prosser, Wm. Hare and David Taylor.

Secretaries—Henry Wakefield, John Carey and the reporters of the press.

Hon. Joseph Walton was announced by advertisement as the first speaker, but having also been engaged to speak at Lawrenceville, he could not be present early enough, and

MAJOR WILLIAM FREW

Was introduced. He entertained the audience for upwards of an hour and a half with one of his usually telling speeches. He alluded to the many reasons which induced the one thousand influential Republicans of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county to sign a call for a Convention in the interest of Reform; to the ticket nominated, and said it was conceded on all hands to be the best ticket ever offered for the suffrage of the people of old Allegheny. He said that Republicans everywhere felt that the time for party purified, and to that end would do anything to accomplish reform; but they thought it ought to be made inside the party. Well, it was simply absurd to think of such a thing. Reform inside the party! The only way to accomplish the thing was by "smashing the rings," and this could never be done inside the party. He said that the spirit of Reform had gone all over the State, and from every quarter came the cheering tidings that the people are heartily in favor of reform, and that nothing but in case the ticket put in the Allegheny, sister counties and the whole State will follow in her course, and soon the party will be found in the ascendant. Major Frew is now pervade it. Mr. Frew held the audience in the closest attention throughout, and at the close of his speech was cheered loudly.

SPEECH OF MR. WALTON.

Mr. Walton had arrived by this time, and on being loudly called for,

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, Butler county.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
SIMON DRUM, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

IS FREW OR NEGLEY the better man? Vote the dictates of conscience, and you will be sure of voting right. And vote early.

VOTE EARLY.

We exhort Reformers to vote early this morning, and then urge others to go and do likewise. More than ever now is this important. In the later hours of the day the polls will be crowded, when voting can be done only at considerable inconvenience. In this way votes are frequently lost. Therefore, we say to Reformers, VOTE EARLY!

IS FREW OR NEGLEY the better man? Vote the dictates of conscience, and you will be sure of voting right. And vote early.

THE statement that Mr. WALTON has entered into a coalition with the Democrats to obtain the place of Mr. BUFFUM, on their ticket, is false. It was set afloat by the "Regulars" in the hope of damaging Mr. WALTON with Republicans. He stands on his own merits solely, and thereby is going to win.

IS FREW OR NEGLEY the better man? Vote the dictates of conscience and you will be sure of voting right. And vote early.

IT is probably useless to say that General MOORHEAD *did not* speak at the "Regular" meeting last night, according to the bogus announcement of the Managers. That gentleman does not train in that company, and the Managers seemed to know it, for a silly attempt was made to turn his absence into ridicule. Hundreds of leading Republicans whose names have been used to bolster up the office holding faction, will today be found voting for FREW and the Reform Ticket.

IS FREW OR NEGLEY the better man? Vote the dictates of conscience, and you will be sure of voting right. And vote early.

STRIKE FOR REFORM.

If we are ever to have Reform in the management of our affairs, the people must strike for it now. The way is now open. It needs only to be improved to dethrone the Ring Dynasty and inaugurate Retrenchment and Honesty. Now is the time to proclaim against special legislation—the greatest source of iniquity and maintenance of Jobbers, and all others who live off the public. Vote the Entire Reform Ticket.

IS FREW OR NEGLEY the better man? Vote the dictates of conscience, and you will be sure of voting right. And vote early.

RIVER MEN! what has Gen. NEGLEY ever done for you? When the Ohio river improvement was engaging your attention what aid did you receive from him? When has he ever known you, and why should you know him now? The truth is, Gen. NEGLEY has been so interested in "Oriental" and other moonshine and land grabbing schemes that he has forgotten that there is any such thing as the Ohio river. His China steamship project has so filled his eyes that he cannot see anything at home. But he wants votes now, and River Men are expected to supply them. Vote for FREW.

IS FREW OR NEGLEY the better man? Vote the dictates of conscience, and you will be sure of voting right. And vote early.

THE Ring Managers had a chill yesterday. For days they have been making tremendous efforts to save NEGLEY, and they have bullied, bragged, begged and bought with perfect desperation. To get rid of them, some whom they have importuned have made what have been accepted as assurances. "Drowning men catch at straws," and desperate Ringmasters stop at nothing. But after all, the people, in times like these, when the public service so much needs reforming, cannot be made to vote for men they know are unfit. Strike from your ballot the name of any man you know to be that of a dishonest or unfit man, no matter for the consequences, says the New York *Tribune*, and Republicans will accept the advice as laying down the true rule of action. Now is the time to wheel to line, and purge the public service of unfitness and dishonesty. Vote the whole Reform Ticket.

IS FREW OR NEGLEY the better man? Vote the dictates of conscience, and you will be sure of voting right. And vote early.

THE Regulars continue to parade the names of leading Republicans as being on their side. Yesterday we took pains to ascertain the truth of these representations, *and in every instance were assured that the publication was false.* THE REFORM TICKET WILL TO-DAY HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE GREAT BODY OF BUSINESS REPUBLICANS, including those whose names have been paraded, with hundreds of others, who are heartily sick of the Ring Managers. The Eight Hundred leading and influential Republicans who signed the original call for the Reform Movement will stand by the Ticket to-day. Thousands classed as "Regulars" will vote the Reform ticket. A large proportion of the "Regular" Committee will do it. The Reform movement has the hearty sympathy of the mass of the community, and when the polls close to-day the Ring Managers will be astonished as a desperate faction never were before.

IS FREW OR NEGLEY the better man? Vote the dictates of conscience, and you will be sure of voting right. And vote early.

A FAREWELL TO H. BUCHER SWOPE

We are rather happy to find that our remarks on the legal proficiency of the new District Attorney have not only effected a complete diversion of his labors from the very heavy task which he came here to perform, to the more interesting question of his individual merits and our own, but have been attended with the, perhaps, more valuable result of sending him to his books, as we advised.

He is now able to corroborate our statement that an act of Congress was passed in 1850, which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to make the apportionment himself, and that although it seemed to make no difference to the Legislature of 1851, that of 1861 did undertake to do the work, which proved, however, to have been done *too soon*, and had, of course, to be *done over* again in 1862, so as to leave the practice, as we stated it, an uniform and *uninterrupted* one, *without a single deviation*, since the foundation of the Government.

We will only add that when we made our first statement on this subject, it was with the explanation that, although it was possible for Congress, at the short session, to pass the necessary law, it was not either *usual*, or *probable*, or *necessary*, and that the subject was an open one with it until the session of 1871-2. That nothing can be safely attempted now, even supposing the act of 1850 to be still operative since the emancipation of the slaves is shown, by the avowed intention on the part of both Houses of the present Congress, to increase the whole number of Representatives. That they will be able to agree on this subject at their next session is at the least doubtful; but even if they did, their successors in the Forty-second Congress, which meets in December, 1871, may undo their work, just as the Congress of 1862 undid the work of that of 1850, and the act of the State Legislature along with it.

The District Attorney finds fault with our reference to him as a *future* citizen of this county. We took it from his own speech, but he now corrects it by the statement that he has been living here for the last six or nine months. Hadn't he better settle this important question of *domicil* before the election? If the Democrats of Clearfield should happen to hear of his *last* speech, they would be sure to challenge him.

As we propose, however, to take leave of our friend H. BUCHER in this article, we may be excused perhaps for expressing the hope that he may be induced, before he leaves us, to sit for a picture of that "sneering and saturnine and sardonic face," with which he "triumphantly *twitted* our *imbecility*," and "held sweet dalliance" with our name. The junior organ is a brilliant *word-painter*—as everybody must see—but it is obvious that mere words were powerless to explode an agony of admiration that must have twisted even the physiognomy of the narrator.

IS FREW OR NEGLEY the better man? Vote the dictates of conscience, and you will be sure of voting right. And vote early.

A FEW LAST WORDS.

Before this paper reaches our readers the day of deliberation will have passed and that of action will have come. The struggle for political reform has been carried on with a persistence of purpose and a moral courage worthy of the highest commendation. From the earliest day of the movement every man prominently identified with it was assailed by a storm of obloquy and reproach, and all the arts of malignant ingenuity were employed to discredit the Reformers with the people. The most shameless falsehoods were uttered and published by men who profess to be ruled by the Ninth Commandment, some yelped from the stump, by politicians of small caliber and little character, others unblushingly published in the newspaper press for a price. But the Reform Movement, notwithstanding all the wretched efforts to crush it, advanced with a rapid and steady step, enlisting under its banners all who desired political Reform in the Republican party and had the courage to make their convictions known. Disinterested and patriotic Republicans have been from the beginning with the Reform Movement. The original Republicans of sixteen years' standing, have been almost without exception with the Reformers. Ministers of the Gospel, and a large majority of all who desire no political preferment, but wish to see the great Republican party purified, strengthened and perpetuated, will vote for the ticket nominated by the Reform Convention to-day.

The politicians have been from the first and are now opposed to us. All who believe in and resort to management, political trickery, and the use of money as an agency for carrying elections, are with the "Regulars." All who have no faith in political purity and honesty, but regard politics as a game to be played successfully only by cheating, and favor fraud or viololence; who look upon the inestimable right of suffrage as a thing to be bought with money or a glass of whisky, will of course oppose the Reform Ticket. Some good citizens and honest Republicans, who can see nothing before them but insurmountable mountains of difficulties, who prefer to run the risk of dying of political disease to taking medicine, which is their especial horror, will again vote the "Regular" ticket, under the protest that they do so for the last time without reform. These men are of the class, whose want of courage amounts to a species of mental *paralysis*. They cannot muster the courage of doing right, for fear of hurting somebody in being honest.

They are the better way, and approve it, too.
They detest the worse and still the worse purse.

These men are the cyphers in politics, and like the cypher their value or want of value depends on the accident of position.

We conscientiously believe that the Reform Ticket will be elected, because we have faith that truth, honesty, justice and purity will triumph. We know that we deserve to succeed. We know that without the elements which the Reform Republican party embodies the success of any ticket bearing the name of Republican is impossible.

Republicans, rally to the support of the entire Reform ticket! It is the only way open to a Republican victory. Elect the ticket and the party will be fortified, invigorated and disenthralled—disenthralled from the hateful and corrupting domination of Cliques and Rings—and be strengthened and consolidated for the great combat of 1872.

IS FREW OR NEGLEY the better man? Vote the dictates of conscience, and you will be sure of voting right. And vote early.

AT THE BAR.

The officeholders' Ring in Allegheny county stands before the bar of public opinion to-day, to answer for numberless misdeeds committed during years of misrule and corruption. The case has been clearly made out against them, and no criminal ever stood up in a court of justice with less excuse for him than they. The offenses are moral as well as political. By the unrestrained use of power they have apportioned among themselves the offices, heaped burdens of taxation on the people and demoralized the public service to a frightful extent. They have made politics a business, and subsisted off the public. They have gambled in the offices, using the people as gamblers use dice. They have outraged public sentiment till the patience of all classes is worn out. To-day they stand at the bar to receive the sentence which enlightened public sentiment has determined to pass upon them. They cannot deny the charges on which they are arraigned, and who will say that the sentence should not be heavy? They have shown the people no mercy, and why should the people show mercy to them? Therefore, let the penalty be laid on to the full extent of justice; and that there shall be no mistake about it, let the whole voting public go for the Reform Ticket.

IS FREW OR NEGLEY the better man? Vote the dictates of conscience, and you will be sure of voting right. And vote early.

A BASCALLY TRICK.

The Regulars, at their meeting in Fifth avenue last night, announced among the officers the names of several gentlemen, prominent in business circles, who throughout the canvass have been and still are out-and-out Reformers, and will to-day vote for the ticket. The fraud was perpetrated to bolster up the fortunes of NEGLEY; and this simple statement is enough to turn the rascally trick against the desperate perpetrators. It may be well for gentlemen to be on their guard lest their names should be forged at the banks.

IS FREW OR NEGLEY the better man? Vote the dictates of conscience, and you will be sure of voting right. And vote early.

THEY GIVE IT UP!

Last night the Managers gave NEGLEY up and admitted that they could not "pull him though." There is no use throwing away votes on him to-day. For the last few days the Managers have been circulating all kinds of falsehoods about leading Republicans who they said would go for NEGLEY, but that game has been exploded. The actual fact is, Republicans cannot be made to swallow NEGLEY, and are going to follow the advice of the New York *Tribune*, and cut him dead to-day. For the last twenty-four hours he has been losing. Turn in for FREW.

THE MISCALCULATION OF RING MASTERS.

That there will be an unprecedented amount of "scratching" to-day is admitted on all hands; and we believe that it will be very generally in favor of the Reform candidates. The "Regulars" have assumed that all who do not loudly proclaim themselves as Reformers will vote the office-holders' ticket. It is here they will find themselves mistaken. A great silent vote is to be cast by voters representing all the walks of life, and we may reckon with entire certainty that this state of things bodes no good for the "Regulars." The public conscience and settled judgment of the great body of the people respond favorably to the Reform Movement. The leaders are striving to their uttermost to induce voters to give up conscience, abandon conviction and go for them. In a community like this there should be no room for such an appeal. If there was no such thing as morals in politics and men and measures were determined solely with reference to expediency or profit, then such an appeal would not be an insult to those to whom it was addressed. But here, in a community of at least ordinary intelligence, where morality is commonly held in esteem, and at a moment, too, when the questions and the men at issue involve moral as well as political action, the appeals which the Ring Managers are addressing to voters—appeals to abandon everything and everybody else and follow them, amount to a challenge of every man's sense of right and duty, and an attempt to subordinate him in the performance of his highest duties as a citizen to the rule of expediency, enforced by demagogues. Against every attempt to enforce such a rule to-day there will be very general rebellion; and we say, therefore, that the Ring Masters will find themselves mistaken in their calculations. That they may understand it all the more thoroughly, we say, vote the whole Reform ticket.

IS FREW OR NEGLEY the better man? Vote the dictates of conscience, and you will be sure of voting right. And vote early.

A FAIR QUESTION.

We ask honest Republicans, especially those who as business men value fidelity and integrity: On what principle are you going to vote for Congress to-day? We ask you to take the two men, FREW and NEGLEY, and decide your action by rules which as men of principle should decide your action. Which is the better man? Which does your conscience and judgment tell you is most worthy? We ask you to decide this candidly, and in view of your responsibilities to God and man. Is it not time that we had such voting? How long can you safely disregard this principle? Are not the gray hairs which have grown on the Republic the result of disregarding it? Do you value integrity, approve fidelity, or esteem virtue, public and private? And can you, as good citizens, bring yourselves to put your foot on all these and vote as your conscience and judgment admonish you is wrong? Which shall be your Master to-day, your own convictions, grounded in conscience, or the behests of party leaders whose offices are at stake? Do you ever intend to vote as conscience dictates, and why not do so now? The question is a fair one. It must be answered. And we leave Republicans to frame their answer in selecting their candidate for Congress to-day.

IS FREW OR NEGLEY the better man? Vote the dictates of conscience, and you will be sure of voting right. And vote early.

HIGH TAXES AND WHAT DO YOU GET IN RETURN?

We ask the Tax Payers what they have to show for the high taxes they pay? The Rings and Jobbers have been in power for ever so many years, and year after year have run up the taxes. To this there would not be so much objection if Tax Payers could see what they are getting in return, and feel convinced that their affairs were well managed and that the money is judiciously and honestly expended. But they are not convinced of this. On the contrary, it is perfectly evident thousands of dollars are every year squandered, that jobs eat up large sums, that special legislation is a great evil, and that it is entirely practicable to reduce expenses and bring down taxation. The Reform Movement is a bold stroke in this direction. Tax Payers have the opportunity now to make a change for their benefit. Will they improve it?

IS FREW OR NEGLEY the better man? Vote the dictates of conscience, and you will be sure of voting right. And vote early.

THE skies are bright! The people everywhere are wheeling in for the Reform Ticket. Many who have hesitated hesitate no longer. Interest and principle urge them to shake off the shackles with which Ringmasters would bind them. The Dynasty has had a fair hearing, and failed to make out their case. The people will not accept their fine promises. Their ticket, from top to bottom, is composed of the same old set, whose presence there give the lie to all the fine promises of the leaders. Back of the Ring Ticket stand the band of wire pullers who have become odious in the eyes of the community. The Regular Ticket is engineered by the notorious band of office holders and expectants, who, ever since the Republican party had an existence, have been in office. Living and making money off the public is their business. The time has come for striking off these barnacles. And the people to-day will do it with a will. Vote the whole Reform Ticket.

IS FREW OR NEGLEY the better man? Vote the dictates of conscience, and you will be sure of voting right. And vote early.

AS THE first great university of the country to admit women upon equal terms with men to all its departments, Michigan University will attract even more than ordinary attention for some time, to see the effects of the innovation. One peculiar feature of this university may have some effect in determining the result of this co-educational experiment. We refer to the entire absence of the dormitory system, in consequence of which the students are free to room and board where they will in the town, with the slightest supervision by the faculties and college officers of their proceedings and conduct outside of the lecture and recitation rooms. To be thrown thus on their own responsibility and to be dependent upon their own self respect and intelligence, instead of professional interference and tutorial inspection for their good behavior, is more nearly alike the conditions surrounding young men and women outside of college life than is, we believe, experienced in any other institution, and must bring especial conditions, that will not entirely warrant the drawing of general conclusions from the results of this particular experiment. Still, its lessons are worth reading and are not destined to be entirely useless, for if it proves well to educate the sexes together at Ann Arbor, the demand which has already been made to Harvard and York for the admission of women to their privileges will be strengthened beyond the chance of denying it. The first evidence then is, that as "a little leaven, leaveneth the whole lump," the presence of a score or so of ladies as companions of the 1,200 young men at morning prayers, the recitations and lectures, seem to have caused a marked absence of roughness and disorder among the students. It is said that "much of further gentleness, and politeness, and decency, is expected to be inculcated there, and by these instrumentalities" of woman's presence. If these hopes are realized it will be a good thing, for nothing so disgraces American colleges as the bullying spirit of older towards younger students, and disrespect to instructors which displays itself in "guying," "hazing," "mooking out," "tinneling," "bolting," and other like amusements, alike technically designated.

CHICAGO can't get over the St. Louis census, and believes all kinds of stories to satisfy its claims to be the larger. The favorite theory is that St. Louis waited until Cincinnati and Chicago had published the results of their census and then it enumerated their Fair visitors and hotel guests, opened registers where everybody put down as many names as they could think of, roped in various small towns in Missouri and Illinois, until more people were enumerated than its rivals reported. Nothing of the sort. The St. Louis census was probably no more exaggerated than that of Chicago, and even if it were to the extent of 15,000 to 25,000 as the Chicago papers claim, that matter will be more than set right during the coming decade.

THE Philadelphia Board of Education has become afflicted with a "strange view of the Bible command "The laborer is worty of his hire." This view applies only to female teachers and practically applies the pagan doctrine that women have no souls. Its latest exhibition occurred a few days ago when the Board resolved to increase the inequality between the sexes for the same work, by adding forty per cent. to the male teachers' wages and only ten per cent. to the pay of the female teachers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Forty thousand four hundred and three Canadians emigrated to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1870.

It has been proposed in Richmond to erect a monument to commemorate the highest point of the late floods.

A new cattle plague, called the dry-rot, has appeared in Jersey county, Ill., which baffles the skill of all to find a remedy to check it. The victims are seized with a stiffness all over, and slowly waste away.

An Ottawa dispatch says that fifteen vessels have been seized for smuggling on the coast of Nova Scotia. They were laden with tea and tobacco from the United States. The marine police of the Dominion are now cruising in force in the waters around the coast of the lower provinces, and it is determined to put an entire stop to the smuggling which has been going on for some years past.

In the year ending October 1st, 39,969 emigrants landed at Boston, more than in any preceding year.

General Sherman went to a ball in San Francisco the other night, and before he left was presented with a flag of California silk, a Mexican cotton gold badge and a cane of Ohio hickory, mounted with gold and silver.

The English wheat crop, it is estimated, will fall 6,000,000 bushels short of last year's, increasing the market for American grain.

So successful has been the administration of the postal department this year in economizing, that the estimates for the next year's appropriation will be four or five million dollars less than last year's estimates.

Beer drinkers will be pleased to anticipate a choice, new flavor in the lager made from this year's crop of Wisconsin hops. It is authentic that the vines literally swarmed with hop lice, and that great quantities were packed into the boxes, afterward to be dried with the hops.

The corps of army officers that have been examining the availability of torpedoes in war will report favoring their more general use especially to seaports.

The counterfeiters have been baffled by the peculiar red and blue fibre of the new postal currency. The attempt was made by lithographic imitations of the fibre in pale red and blue, passing each sheet through two separate impressions, but this was only a poor substitute. The color did not show, though, and as the colored fibre runs all through the paper, the detection was easy.

As an instance of the wildness of some of the newspaper talk about the New York census, is the statement of the *World* that General Sharpe will add 75,000 in a lump to his returns, "to make up deficiencies."

PERSONAL.

When one lover of billiards said to another, "I'm Dion for you, Deery!" the cue was naturally suggested, and led to a match which is now being solemnized in San Francisco.

The Bremen Company have now only three boats left on this side, and they intend to claim an indemnity for every day these and the other steamers have been detained in consequence of the French blockade.

A large fan canal from the Ganges, to commence about ten miles below Hurdwar, and to irrigate more than three thousand square miles in the districts of Bijnour, Moradabad, and Budaon, has been surveyed, and plans for its construction have been dispatched to the Viceroy at Simla by the governments of the northwest provinces of India. The total length of the main canal and branches, as projected, will be upwards of one thousand miles.

It is noted as a conversion to the "moral suasion" as against the "legal interference" treatment of the liquor question, that Mr. Greeley, in his address before the Missouri State Temperance Convention, said "he did not believe in prohibitory laws, but the people should be taught that alcholic, like opium, is poison, and should be shunned.

To Joseph Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, more than to any other member of his party, is the State of Illinois indebted for the excellence—nay, the pre-eminent superiority of its new Constitution. On almost every article and every paragraph of that document are the impressed the excellence of his judgment, the force of his intellect, and the soundness of his common sense.

Henry Lexter, of Cambridge, Mass., has just completed a life-size statute, "The Nymph" representing in a delicate and beautiful manner a young girl, one of Diana's attendants, tired and heated by the chase, who wanders to the sea side, and lying down to rest, lets the incoming waves bathe over at times her feet.

Henry Kingsley is the "Azamat Batuk" war correspondent of the London *Telegraph*.

Parson Brownlow is partially cured of paralysis, and is regaining his fighting weight.

Ralph P. Zublin, who was a private in the Iowa First, and went to work as a brakeman on the Dubuque and Sioux City road after serving in the army, and who has gradually advanced in position ever since, has been appointed Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Iowa Central Railroad, across the line from Marshalltown to the Minnesota line.

General B. F. Butler's mother died on Wednesday at her Massachusetts home.

REPUDIATORS REPUDIATED.

"Frew and the Whole Reform Ticket."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In this morning's *Gazette* appears a card from W. G. Davo, stating that myself and some others are not in the Reform movement. Who is this "ready writer," called Davo? Since he is mistaken (whether willfully or no I won't pretend to say), as to my standing, it is fair to presume his estimate of others is equally wide of the mark. My lone vote, perhaps, won't amount to much, but it goes for *Frew and the whole Reform ticket*, and has a little influence I have has been used in the same direction.

JOHN R. WIGHTMAN.

Pittsburgh, October 10, 1870.

AN EXCELLENT NEW BOOK

The Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A., F. L. S., so well known through his admirably instructive and entertaining books on natural history, is also the author of a work on THE UNCIVILIZED RACES, OR THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN. The object of this work is to give a complete account of the manners and customs, and the physical, social and religious condition and characteristics of the uncivilized races of men. Whoever examines the book, we are sure, will find it worthy of the author's enviable reputation, and no whit inferior if not superior to his former works. The subject is of the most fascinating character, especially to the young, and as treated by Mr. Wood it cannot fail to become an almost irresistible source of entertainment and instruction to both young and old. The book first appeared in England, where it has met with extraordinary success. One of the excellent features of the work is the manner in which it is illustrated, containing more than seven hundred engravings, besides maps. The American Publishing Company of Hartford, Conn., who are its publishers in this country, have purchased a duplicate set of the original plates from which the book was printed in London, and are reproducing it in very fine style, in two royal octavo volumes of 450 pages each, and as already stated, with abundant illustrations. To heads of families among our readers we feel that we do a kindness in directing their attention to a work so well adapted to be useful among the young people. We also feel bound to caution readers against "an *abridged* and *mutilated* reprint of Mr. Wood's work," which has appeared in this country and is offered to the public through agents. In this city the genuine work may be obtained from Mr. J. E. Cunningham, No. 62 Fourth avenue, who is canvassing for subscribers.

GEN. KILPATRICK, who has just returned from the Chilean mission, was the subject of a curious operation the other day. Over excitement in the army induced the difficulty, which was increased by the General's active labors on the stump for Gen. Grant in 1868, and which has become so severe as to cause him to resign his Chilean ship. The disease made its first appearance about two years ago, and consisted of a swelling on the left side of the lower part of the neck, which has grown in spite of the utmost efforts of the most skillful medical men, who could not even decide what it was. Finally it was decided that General Kilpatrick should be subjected to an electric operation. At this time the tumor protruded outwardly as large as a hen's egg. Inwardly it was much larger, crowding the windpipe half an inch over to the left, making the effort to talk and eat very difficult and painful. The General was then placed under the influence of ether. Four large sized darning needles were then inserted in the tumor. Some idea can be formed of the stubbornness of the tumor by the fact that it required all the strength a strong man possessed to force the needles into it. The fact that it was near the jugular vein increased the difficulty. An unusually powerful electric battery was then applied to the needles, the full force of the battery being given.

Notwithstanding the influence of the ether, the electricity had such an effect upon the patient that two powerful men had as much as they could do to keep him upon the bed. The needles were removed. The patient lay quiet under the influence of the ether. In thirty minutes the tumor began to subside, and go down, and soon disappeared altogether. The General lay unconscious for two hours. As he gradually came to his senses, he began to complain of excoriating pains, and a torturing burning in the throat and neck; but these distressing sensations were quickly mingled with surprise and delight. His windpipe had straightened and resumed its natural position, and the "great lump" which he had complained of so much for ten months past, had disappeared. Of course the General was left in a terribly weak condition, but, although he struggled to keep his tongue and bed, is looking exceedingly well.

LET every man as he votes to-day think upon these words from *Harper's Weekly*, and remember that he has his own duty to do in keeping unworthy candidates from office:

The *Tribune* very truly remarks that the only conclusive way to teach political managers to nominate good candidates is to satisfy the people. A vigorous exercise of the inalienable right of scratching will tend to purify politics rapidly. The managers count upon the general unwillingness to endanger the success of the party, and often nominate the unworthiest candidates. This is a madness which must be resisted at the beginning; and if the people intend to control their own government they will carefully scratch, upon every proper occasion, until the managers propose names for whom they can vote without shame. It is not those who refuse to vote for unfit candidates, but those who nominate them, who are responsible for the party defeat.

THE brisk speculative days on Wall street have nearly ended, and those who flourished thereby, complain of dull times. Few of the stock and gold jobbers are making any money, and even the European war gives but a momentary life to the prevailing lethargy. It was brisker even in the very heat of last summer, than it is now when splendid crops, great prospects for trade, and the acknowledged ability of the government to pay its debts are giving new life to every legitimate branch of trade. The people at large won't suffer by this state of affairs, and they won't have much sympathy with the speculators, who grow rich out of the nation's miseries.

SOLAR PHENOMENA.

Further Observations by Prof. Langley.

ALLEGHENY, October 8, 1870.

In adding to my former description of sun spots, I do not like to leave unnoticed some apparent objections to a preceding communication, which lead to a conclusion in itself reasonable, by an argument resting on false premises. The question is raised whether it be a proper use of language to speak of the motion of the magnetic needle under actinic solar influence as due to a cause wholly unknown, when we know no more than that such influence exists.

The facts, correctly stated, are substantially that chemical change and electric disturbance are coexistent, that chemical change may be induced by actinic solar rays, and that the blue end of the spectrum is more highly actinic than the red. So much as this has been the common property of scientific men many years. It is proper, however, to point out an error which may be, and has been made in its application to the subject in question.

It has been mistakenly inferred that the sun spots are dark colored in the sense of being of colors inclining to blue, (as they appear through ordinary sun glasses,) and on this an argument has been founded for their direct actinic effect on the needle and aurora. The fallacious argument thus mingles it its premises this assumption with acknowledged truths—it runs thus: "The varying needle is an electric phenomenon; electrical disturbance and chemical change are coexistent; chemical change may be induced by the blue, i. e., dark colored rays more easily than by the red; the sun spots are dark colored, and hence when the solar surface is partially obscured by spots, the greater the proportion of actinic rays transmitted to the earth."

But the sun spots are *not* dark colored in this sense; that is, they are not of shades inclining to violet, indigo or blue, so much as to orange and red. This the present writer knows from repeated ocular inspection, with means of enfeebling the light without affecting the color, and the following description of the color of a sun spot by direct vision may be of interest, as it is a sight which ordinary telescopes do not allow, and which few have enjoyed:

The penumbra is made up of shades of brown and white, in intermingled strise, or filaments, whose structure is in the highest degree interesting, but of which we are here only concerned with the general tint, which is very nearly represented by that called "sepia," a dark brown inclined to red. The umbra is usually of very well marked tints of orange and reddish brown, not unlike the shades of sandstone rock, while the nuclei or deepest shades of the umbra, ranging through all the tints that the water colorist could produce, by mixing orange and red with large proportions of India ink. The nuclei appear of a very complex color, which varies with different spots, and might result from a mixture of every cake of the painter's palette if care were taken that red and black should predominate The best direct observation of these colors requires very specific optical aid, since the direct light is intolerably brilliant, even from the "dark colored" spot, and no shade glass must be used. It has been made before, however, by Secchi and others, while facts familiar to spectroscopists, such as the lines of hydrogen showing bright on the ground of the spot spectrums bring additional evidence to the fact that the colors of the spots are mainly those which are *least* actinic.

The fallacious argument mentioned depends upon the assumption that the spots must appear of the color most intimately associated with actinic rays, *i. e.*, blue—a not unnatural oversight in any one who has studied from description, or with the usual apparatus.

The present writer does not here raise the question as to the amount of actinic energy the spots may exert in spite of the dominant colors being associated with rays of low refrangibility, nor does he at all question the conclusion that the sun spots are directly related to magnetic and auroral phenomena. It is his own; nor does anyone probably know how this result could be without actinic action.

But the question is, does *this* constitute exact or sufficient knowledge—is it knowledge at all of the kind we are seeking? Should we properly treat it as an investigation where everything is to be known, or the question as one which astronomy has already answered? If we adopt one language or the other, the writer—in the presence of the perplexing facts which every new year or one who tries by original observation to add his mite to the sum of of our knowledge—prefers the former.

L.

VAN NOSTRAND'S *Eclectic Engineering Magazine* gets the protective theory, and the dilemma in which stubborn facts put Free-Traders, in a few lines, as follows: If protective tariff is class legislation for the benefit of manufacturers, then it will stimulate manufactures, causing manufacturers to employ more men, pay higher wages to employees, consume more agricultural products, and, while creating a better demand for the farmers' crops, will lessen relatively the number of farmers who compete with each other in raising them. But as more employment and higher wages are just what all workingmen want, and fewer farmers and higher prices for crops are what all farmers want, the free traders are obliged to deny that protective tariff will in fact aid manufactures. If so, in whose favor is the class legislation?

"CICELY."

[ALKALI STATION.]

By BRETT HARTE, in October "Overland."

Cicely says you're a poet; may be; I ain't much on rhyme;
I reckon you'd give me a hundred, and beat me every time.
Poetry!—that's the way some chaps puts up an idee,
But I'm a-talkin' "alkali" and "sweetened sugar," and that's what's the matter with me.

Poetry!—just look round you—alkali, rock, and sage;
Sage for fresh, rock and alkali—not in a pretty page
Seen in the east at morning, nor in the west at night,
And the shadow of this yer station the only thing in sight.

Poetry!—Well now — Polly! Polly, run to your mam!
Run right away, my pooty! By-by! Ain't she a lamb?
Poetry!—that reminds me o' suthin' right in that skull;
Jest shet that door thar, will yer, for Cicely's ears is cute.
Yes—cited Polly—the baby? A month afore she was born
Cicely—my old woman—was moody-like and forlorn;
Out of her head and crazy, and talked of flowers and things,
Family man, yourself, sir? Well, you know what a woman be's

Nervous she was, and restless—said that she "couldn't stay"—
And nearest woman seventeen miles away.
But I fixed it up with the Doctor, and he said he
Would look to her case and me;
And I kinder stuck by the shanty, and fenced in that
blessed lot.

One night—the tenth of October—I woke with a chill
And fright.
For the door was standing open, and Cicely warn't
in sight.
And a hound was pinned on the blanket, which it said
that she "couldn't stay."
But had gone to visit her neighbor—seventeen miles
away!

When and how she stampeded, I didn't wait for to see,
For out in the Road, neat mind, I started as wild as
one
Bounding first this way and that way, like a hound
that is off the scent.
For there warn't no track in the darkness to tell me
which way she went.

I've had some mighty mean moments afore I kem to
this yer—
Lost on the Plains in '50, drowned almost, and shot;
But out on this alkali desert, a hunting a crazy wife,
Was the meanest on-as-is fuckers as anything in my life.

"Cicely! Cicely! Cicely!" I called, and held my
breath,
And "Cicely!" came from the canyon—and all was
still as death.
And "Cicely! Cicely! Cicely!" came from the rocks
below,
And just had a whisper of "Cicely!" down from them
peaks of snow.

I ain't what you call religious—but I just looked up
to God,
And—this yer's to what I'm coming, and may be ye
think I lie—
Put up arms to the east'ard, yaller and big and far
Was the sudden rising the staggered kind of star.

Big and yaller and dancing, it seemed to beckon to
me;
Yaller and big and dancing, such as you never see.
Big and yaller and dancing—I never saw such a star,
And I thought of them sharps in the Bible, and I
went for it then and thar.

Over the brush and bowlders, I stumbled and pushed
Keeping the star afore me I went wherever it led.
Till I struck the old Road, a mile and more,
And there was Cicely dead.

Dead as the earth afore me thar rise up a baby's cry.

Listen! thar's the same music, but her lungs they are
stronger now
Than the day I packed her and her mother—I'm
derned if I just know how.
But the doctor kem the next day, and he hilin't, and the joke o'
the whole thing is
That Cicely never knew what happened from that very
night to this!

But Cicely says you're a poet, and may be you might,
some day,
Just sing her a rhyme 'bout a baby that was born in a
curious way,
And see what she says; and, old fellow, when you
speak of the star, don't lie.
As now I was the doctor's lantern—for may be I won't
sound so well.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

CAMPBELL'S TOILET WATERS.

ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES.

ALABASTRIN—A Toilet Powder.

"DR HAHN'S" GLYCERINE—Chemically Pure,

SWIFT & COURTNEY'S PARLOR MATCHES.

GENUINE BAY RUM—Distilled.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINES and GIN.

CHAMOISE LEATHERS and SPONGES,

AT RANKIN'S

Drug and Family Medicine Store,

44 SIXTH (old St. Clair) STREET, third door above Penn, Pittsburgh.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Pearl Steam Flouring Mill, R. T. KENNEDY & BRO., will please call at their office, No. 127 Lacock street, Allegheny City, and settle the same before the 15th inst., after that date the accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.
Pearl Steam Mill.

Allegheny, October 7th, 1870.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is sold generally for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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Cure for Defective Flues

JOHN GILLESPIE.

CHIMNEYS SWEPT.

All work done on Carpets without making dirt. All orders left at Postoffice Box 775 or at No. 11 STRAWBERRY ALLEY, between Liberty and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.
Birets, Black and Colored.
Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.
Plaid Serges and Poplins.
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.
Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.
Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.
Cloth Sreques and Basques.
Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.
Blankets and Flannels.

A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

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120 FEDERAL ST.,

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Pennsylvania Military Academy,

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The Ninth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY September 7th.

The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost of over One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and are not surpassed, if equalled, in the completeness of their arrangements for the comfort and convenience of Cadets. The Departments of Study embrace a thorough English Course, a Classical and Collegiate Course, and a Course of Engineering and Practical Science of the very highest grade. Two graduates of the United States Military Academy devote their time exclusively to the departments of Mathematics and Engineering.

Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets.

For Circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa., or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of P. M. A., Chester, Pa.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental Education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty Professors and Teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is here

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 10, 1870.

Discounting was light with the banks to-day, and even first class paper in many instances had to be laid over until it is prudent to increase their loans. There was more than ordinary amount of good paper on the outside market, which finds takers at from 10 to 12 per cent. The slight pinch felt at present will last but a short time, when it is expected the usual monetary affairs will resume an easy condition.

—The weekly statement of the associated banks is unfavorable, owing to the loss of $1,800,000 in the item of specie, one half of which is due to a decrease of $900,000 in legal tenders. The statement, the *Herald* says, is in general inexplicable, except on the hypothesis that the average at the close was a rising one, the effect of which will be felt in the statement next week.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	112¾	112¾	113¼
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65 new	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110½	110½	110½
10-40s	106¾	106¾	106¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	106¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¾
Union Pacific Railway	80
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacifics	110¾

—The Wall street stock market was buoyant and the speculation quite animated. The volume of business was larger than usual for many months, and for Saturday very heavy. The upward movement was felt in nearly the entire list, and in the market, though checked to some extent by the character of the bank statement, was buoyant at the close, when the highest prices of the day were made.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 10, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Adams Express	98½	99½	99¾	99¾	
American Express	58½	59	59¼	59¼	
Erie	22¾	22¾	23¼	23¼	
Reading	100¼	100¼	100¾	100¾	
Harlem	133			133¼	
Mich. Cent.	130			130¼	
Lake Shore	94¼	94	94	94	93¾
Ill. Cent.	142			142	
Cleve. & P.	106¾	106	106	106	105
Cle. & P. pref.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Toledo pref.	85¾	86	86	86	
Rock Isl.	113	113¼	113	113¼	113
Fort Wayne	91	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Ohio & Miss.	33½	33¼	33¼	33¾	33¾
Ohio & M. pref.					
Cleve. & Pitts.	86	86	86	86	
Pitts. & Ft. W.	114			114¼	
Pitts. & Ft. W. guar.				114¼	
Chicago	107			107	
Chicago pref.	107			107	
Milwaukee & St. P.	67¾			68¼	
Milwaukee & St. P. pref.	87			87	
Northwestern	67			67¼	
Northwestern pref.	87	87	87	87	88
Fort Wayne guar.	120			120	
Western Union Tel.	81¾	81¾	81¾	82	
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
New York Central	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	93¾	93¾		¼
N. Y. Centralscrip	93¾	93¾		¼
Erie	22¾	23¼	½	
Reading	100¼	100¾	½	
Harlem	133	133¼	¼	
Illinois Central	138	138¼	¼	
Lake Shore	93¾	93¾	¼	
Cleve. and Pitts	106¾	106		¾
Cleve. & Pitts. pref.	86¼	86		¼
Toledo, preferred	84¾	85¼	½	
Rock Island	112¾	113	¼	
Fort Wayne	90¾	91	¼	
Ohio & Mississippi	33¾	33¾		¼
Ohio & M. preferred	85¾	85¾		¼
Chicago & N. W.	67¾	67¾		¼
Chicago & N. W. pref.	87¾	87¾		¼
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾		¼
Adams Express	98¾	99¼	½	
American Express	58¾	59	¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	113¾	113¾		¼

Jas. W. Kennedy,

STOCK, BOND

AND

GOLD BROKER,

80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Represented Daily at the New York Stock Exchange, Buys and Sells on the same Margin and Commission at the New York Brokers.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¼@113¾.

NEW YORK, October 10—P. M.

MONEY

Market easy at 5@6 ₱ cent.

STERLING.

Sterling exchange 108¾@109¼.

GOLD

Steady; opened at 113¾, touched 113¾, and closed at 113¾@113¾. Borrowing rates 1-16 to flat and 2 ₱ cent. Carrying rates 4@5 ₱ cent. Clearances $20,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady.

Coupons, 1881	114@114¼	5-20s 1867	110@110¾
5-20s 1862	112¾@113	5-20s 1868	110@110¾
5-20s 1864	111¾@111¾	10-40s	106@106¾
5-20s 1865, old	111¾@112	Currency 6s	113¼@113¾
5-20s 1865, new	110¾@111¼		

STATE BONDS

Quiet.

Missouri 6s	90¾	Virginia old	67¼
Tennessee, old	62¾	North Carolina, old	40¼
Tennessee, new	62¾	North Carolina, new	38
Virginia, new	63¾		

THE STOCK MARKET

Was firm and fairly active, although at the close railway shares were not up to the highest points. The Union and Pacific Mail. The presence of a prominent railway magnate on the street gave rise to some gossip and had a tendency to stimulate speculation to some little extent.

Cumberland Coal	30¾	Pref.	68¾
Western Union Tel.	81¾	N. J. Central	107
Quicksilver	36¾	Erie	23¼
Mariposa	8	Do preferred	39¾
Do preferred	18	Hudson	113¾
Adams Express	66¾	Do preferred	124
Wells, Fargo	113¾	Fort Wayne	91
A. & M. Express	42¾	Terre Haute	36
United States	42¾	Do preferred	80
Pacific Mail	44¾	Chicago and Alton	113
N. Y. Central	113¾	Do preferred	118¾
N. Y. Central scrip	93¾	Ohio & Mississippi	33¾
C. C. & I. C.	87¾	Toledo & Wabash	37¾
Do preferred	85¾	Toledo & Quincy	86
Lake Shore	94¾	Canton	54
Central Pacific	92	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	106
Illinois Central	135	Do preferred	86
Do preferred	116	Northwestern	67¾
Do preferred	88¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 10, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring 5@5 50.

WHEAT—In fair demand and advanced ½@¾c sales at $1 07¾ cash; $1 08 seller October; No 2 spring this afternoon at 97¾c seller October.

CORN—Active and advanced ¾@¾c; sales at 42¾@43c for No 2 mixed this afternoon steady.

OATS—Steady at 29@29½c for No 2.

RYE—Steady at 72½c for No 1; 71½c for No 2.

BARLEY—Steady; sales at 93c for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Quiet at steady for pork. Lard nominal at 12½c for iron.

MESS PORK—Firm at $15 50.

LARD—Quiet at 12½c.

WHISKY—Active and advanced; salted shoulders 12c; ribs 16c.

BULK MEATS—Firm and 15@20c lower, at $7 70@8 00.

CATTLE—Fairly active and 10@12½c lower, at $3 40@5 20.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 10—Cotton quiet and weak; sales 1,000 bales at 29¾c. Flour—Receipts 9,000 bbls at Saturday's prices. Wheat firm; No 1 spring, $1 27@1 28; No 2 spring, $1 24@1 25; No 3 spring, $1 17@1 20; No 1 spring, $1 27@1 30; winter red and amber, $1 36@1 38; white, $1 40@1 42. Rye steady; 2,000 bush old West rn at 85c; new 83@84c. Barley quiet; 2,000 bush State at 90c; Canada 93@95c. Corn steady; sales 41,000 bush at 53@54c. Oats steady; sales 20,000 bush Ohio at 34@36c; western 36@37c. Hops steady. Coffee firm. Sugar firm; sales 1,000 hhds Cuba at 10@10¾c; Porto Rico 9¾@10¾c; fancy Muscovado 11¼@11½c. Molasses firm. Petroleum steady; crude 12½c; refined 24½c. Tallow firm at 9¼@9½c. Cheese dull; sales 1,000 bbls mess at $25 75@26; prime $21 50@22 50. Beef firm; prime Philadelphia, $25 to $30; repacked Chicago, $20 to $24; good to prime New York, $18 to $20; $8 00@9 00; rough to common, 150 to 200, $7 25@8 00.

CARR & MCCALLISTER offered 1,000 tierces for lot, but as they declined giving the usual information, we are unable to say whether they were disposed of, or at what figures.

Horses, Mules and Milch Cows.

There were but a limited number offered and no sales reported.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK,

October 8—There has been an increased demand for nearly all kinds of domestic wool, and the sales are larger in the aggregate than for some time past. Many of the streams in the manufacturing districts have been swollen by the recent rains sufficiently to enable the mills to resume operations, and, as a consequence, manufacturers are now more than ever in position to purchase. Fine pulled wool has been in fair active request, but the scarcity of it prevented large transactions. Oregon wool has also been sought after, and we note considerable inquiry for it. The following are the market is dull and easier with a small supply and moderate demand: sales No 1 at 18 ₱ gallon; No 2 lard oil at 58@59c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 20@1 22, and prime No 2, 86c per gallon.

SEEDS—The market was a dull; nothing doing worthy of notice. Timothy—buyers are shy, the season being considered over. Clover can be purchased at $5 00, although there are lots held at higher figures. Flaxseed is quoted at $2 15 per bush.

TALLOW—There is more inquiry, and we are reported sales of city rendered at 8¾@9c ₱ lb; country sold at lower figures; dull at 8¾@9c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Is more plenty in the market, and prices firm and unchanged. Western Reserve $7@8 ₱ bbl.

OIL MEAL—$36@40 ₱ ton at the mills; $40@42 from store.

POTATOES—The supply is rather in excess of the demand, though previous prices are well maintained. Sales are made at the following figures: Prime Peachblows, $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Maryland Sweets $3 50@4 00; Jersey Sweets at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl for Kansas; storage $5 50@7 50.

TOMATOES—Are becoming scarcer and prices are irregular, sales being made from $1 50@2 00@2 75 ₱ bush.

BUCKWHEAT—A small supply of the new crop has appeared; prices are not quotable.

ONIONS—Receipts were light to-day. The market since our last has undergone no material change. The quotations since our last were as follows: Oats, 1,281 sacks; Rye, 1,000 sacks; Barley, 82 sacks, Wheat, 673 sacks; Corn, 261 sacks. The mills are well supplied, but are still disposed to pay a fair price; we are reported sales as follows: Red winter $1 15@1 20@1 22; white, $1 20@1 25. Southern amber would bring the same figures. Oats are in fair demand, but not active. Sales are made in a small way at 44@45c, and from store at 48@50c. Corn dull, but no lower. The nominal prices were 82@85c. Rye—market quiet and prices unchanged; sales from store at 80@82c, and from store at the usual advances. Barley—Supply is fair and prices unchanged. The demand; prices were very uncertain, ranging from $1@1 15 per bush, the extreme rates.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 10, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday came to a stand-still; buyers made up their minds to hold off; in fact, there will be nothing done until after the election.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates were: Spot 10c; last half October 9¾c; November 9¾c; December 9¾c; S. S. all year 9c; B. O. all year 10c. No sales reported.

REFINED.

The market was dull, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. In the absence of sales we give the following as the nominal rates: October 25¼c; last half October 25¼c; November 24¾c; December 24¼@24½c; B. O. all year 22½c.

TITUSVILLE, October 10.—The *Herald* says: The market was more spirited, both as to decided change in prices. On the 1st we quoted the bids were $3 10@3 15, with sellers holding at $3 15@3 20. On upper creek lots are offering at $3 10, but not inclined to sell at less than $3 15. We quote the following

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 15
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 15
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 10
500 bbls upper creek	3 10
500 bbls upper creek	3 10
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 15
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 15
1,000 bbls Rouseville	3 15
1,000 bbls Rouseville	3 15
2,000 bbls lower creek	3 15
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 10
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O. 30 days	3 15
2,500 bbls lower creek, S. O. 30 days	3 15
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O. all year	3 10
5,000 bbls lower creek, S. O. all year	3 10

The Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, October 10—Crude in bulk held with more confidence, owing to the recent advance. We quote at 12½. Sales 5,000 bbls Neyhart tank for October and private terms. Crude for shipping order is in demand for small lots at 13c. Refined—The market is dull and easier with a small supply and moderate demand: sales of 2,000 bbls S. W. for spot and October, 25½@25¾c; 1,000 bbls S. W. for delivery: A fractional decline has been made in prices without any buyers at the decline: 25@25½c for last half of the month; 25½@25¾c for spot lots, and 25½c for November.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10—Market firm at 24½c; S. W. 25¼c; crude 11¾c.

TITUSVILLE, October 10.—Market quiet but firm and nominal at $3 10@3 15.

BRADFORD, October 10.—Market quiet and firm at $3 15@3 20.

SHAMBURG, October 10.—Market quiet at $3 10@3 15 on road.

OIL CITY, October 10.—Market perfectly lifeless at $3 10@3 15 for ordinary, on lower creek; and $3 20 for 46 gravity—sold 30c to each for Oil City delivery.

I. & P. Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, October 10.—Market very weak at $3 15@3 20.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10—Market quiet; refined, first half October, 25½c; last half, 25½ asked; November and December 24½c. Crude, in bulk, 11c; in bbls 15½c. Market quiet but steady.

TITUSVILLE, October 10 12:15 P. M.—Market stagnant and prices nominally at $3 15@3 20.

NEW YORK, October 10—Crude 12½c; refined 25½c. Market dull.

NEW YORK, October 10, 2:30 P. M.—Market dull; Crude 12¼c; refined, spot and October, 25¾c; November, 25¼c. Philadelphia, dull at 25¼@25½c.

OIL CITY, October 10—Market very quiet; sales on creek at $3 5; Oil City spot, $3 10@3 15; $3 55.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9, 5 P. M.—Market quiet; refined, October, 25½c bid, 25¾c asked, November and December nominally 24¼@24½c. Crude 12c.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LEGER.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	4	Bryan & Caughey, M.	1
J Wood & Co.	1	R. Totten & Co.	1
Jones & McCullough	1	McKnight & Co.	1
Zug & Co.	1	Hallman & H.	1
W. Porter	1	Superior Mills	1
Pitts I & F Co.	5	Reese, Graff & Dull	1
Everson, P & Co.	2		
Total			23

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Jno Moorhead, metal	4	Bryan & Caughey	1
J W Porter, metal	1	Lyon, Shorb & Co.	1
J Reynolds, ore	6		
Total			13

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

H Woodwell & Co.	1		
Total			1

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Brady's Bend I Co.	3	Reese, Graff & Dull	1
Hussey, Wells & Co.	2	McKnight, P. & Co. ore	1
Zug & Co. ore	3	Union Iron Mills	1
Total			11

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Per steamer Julia No. 2—Clark & co, 103 bbls flour, 2 do do d fruit, 58 pkgs butter and 1 do do wool; W H Graff & co, 2 do onions; Woodworth & D, 50 bbls flour; Seaton & H, 1 do eggs; J A Peith, 14 pkgs butter; Bumgarner & O B, 3 bbls eggs; J R Campbell, 1 bbls apples; D H Pitman, 1 coil rope; McKinney & Jackson, 1 bale dry goods; Spencer, McKay & co, 7 do do do; Wallace, Hill & Co, 1 pkg do; Wm Clark & co, 10 bbls 8 iron, 1 lot do; Flaccus & son, 2 rolls leather; Wm Frank & son, 28 bbls willows; Carr, Metcalf & co, 2 bales hats; Reiter & co, 5 slats and set; Jas Irwin, 2 do; Young & co, 18 c s chairs; Orbell & co, 112 do; H Berger, 29 pkgs furniture; A Miller & son, 22 c s chairs; Close, S & co, 24 w s chairs; C A Warner, 1 pkg do; Lee & co, 61 bbls; B D Moore, 50 do; A C Taggart, 2,000 ft lumber; P Duff & Sons, 24 pkgs butter and 40 pkgs bacon; Jas Shaw, H L Barnes & co, 1 pkg do; Read & M, 2 pkgs eggs and feathers, 30 new oil bbls, 1 bbl cider; McFlane & A, 195 sks corn.

GROCERIES, &c.

E. PATTERSON,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Produce,

ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

WEST NEWTON, PA.

In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions and a regular supply of Magazines, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Stationery, &c., as usual,

SODA FOUNTAIN,

Has been fitted up on the premises, from which the choicest beverage will be served during the summer.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK. JOHN J. M'KNIGHT

REMOVAL.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Flour and Seed Dealers,

Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street to their New Warehouse,

No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH.

Samuel H. Baird,

112 SECOND AVENUE,

Invites the attention of the Trade to the Largest and Freshest Stock of

Teas, Coffees and Spices

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

Always on hand CHEAP a full assortment of

CHOICE GROCERIES.

FEATHERS,

ALL GRADES.

G. CRAIGHEAD,

211 LIBERTY STREET.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 8—The demand for Scotch pig continues pretty active, but as the supply is still moderate business is confined to small parcels, and holders are very firm in their views; the sales are 100 tons Glengarnock at $35 50; 100 do. Gartsherrie, $35 50, and 700 do. for shipment, part to arrive, $37 50@38. The market for American remains quiet, but prices are a little firmer; 800 tons No. 1 crane sold part at $33. The demand for new rails has been rather light since our last, prices ranging unchanged, 200 tons Old T sold at $45, cash. Refined bar is steady at our quotations, with only a moderate inquiry. Fine sizes Swedes bar are quoted at $120 in currency. Common sheet iron may be quoted at 6¾@6¾c for singles, double and trebles.

The following are the imports from Liverpool 1st to September 30th, 1870:

	Bar.	Pig.	Sheet, &c.
For foreign ports, tons	12,112	35,105	bdls 170,251
Coastwise	1		1,172
Total—tons	12,113	35,105	bdls 171,422
Same time 1869	11,783	45,608	275,712

—*Price Current.*

PHILADELPHIA.

October 8—There has been a better demand for pig iron during the week under review, but no change in prices to note. The furnace companies are not pressing sales, and are comparatively well sold up for the season. We quote No 1 foundry at $32, and No 2 at $30. Sales 700 tons No 1 and 2 sold on secret terms, and 250 tons No 1 at $32. Gray forge may be quoted at $27@28. We hear of sales of about 1,000 tons Glendon, sold to be at $29, and white and mottled at $26@29.

Manufactured Iron—Bar mills are fully employed, but refined is a shade off in price. We quote at 3c@3 20 for refined, and $77 for rerolled. Old rails continue in fair demand, with sales on the spot at $45, currency, and to arrive at 38 50@39 00, gold. 100 tons Pa. U's and D H S sold on the spot at $45, currency, and 100 tons Lackawanna at $43@44 per gross ton. 150,000 lbs spring Calloways, 27@27½. The demand for forged bar continues light, the only sales we hear of being 2,500 lbs at 3½c.

Import from January 1st, to September 30th, 1870:

	Bales.
From foreign ports	20,227
Coastwise ports	50,203
Total	70,298
Same time 1869	70,068

—*Price Current.*

PHILADELPHIA.

October 8—There is more doing and prices are firmer. About 200,000 lbs sold including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at from 26@26c; XXX 48@49c; medium 46@50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and western fine at 45@46c; medium 46@50c; fine and choice dark colored lots at 49@51c for all grades; unwashed fine 39@43c for fair to prime; dark colored prairie fine unwashed 27@29c; coarse and medium unwashed, 30@35c; combing and delaine unwashed 42@; combing and delaine washed 54@55c; unwashed fine 38@45c for choice, and 49@51c for fair to; pulled wools sell at 39@49c for lambs and super. —*North American.*

IRONTON.

October 5—The demand for pig iron is dull and there is little change in prices:

Hecla cold blast, carwheel	$30 00@32 00
Mill hot blast	33 00@38 00
Foundry hot blast	26 00@28 00
Bituminous	26 00@28 00

Bar iron is firm and all the mills are pushed to their utmost.

The hoop mill of the Ironton mill is now in operation, and doing good work.

Mears. Othaber & Co. are working hard to fill orders received for stoves.

The new stove foundry at Hanging Rock is busy. All the patterns are new.

Laurel Furnace, Kentucky, was totally destroyed on Tuesday of last week, nothing being saved but the coal-house. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $16,000. Everything was resorted to to extinguish the fire, but the flames were too great to be arrested. Mr Robert Scott, of our city was not on the premises when the accident took place.—*Journal.*

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 10, 1870.

REMARKS—The day was bright and cheerful, and every man we met, save one, was in the best of humor. The amount of stock offered was not as large as last week, if we except hogs, which have increased. There were quite a number of good fat cattle offered, and some of them sold up to $5 50. The great majority of the cattle offered and sold, however, were common and stockers. The sheep offered, with few exceptions, were of the common class. Those exposed for sale were of the better grades, but pork-packers in this vicinity are not in market, preferring to await lower prices. Some fine milk cows were offered and sold at good prices. We could hear of no sales of horses and mules.

ARRIVAL OF STOCK.

Mr. McKeown, the obliging clerk of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, makes the following report of the number of cars of stock received during the week, together with the shippers and points from whence shipped:

ILLINOIS.	Cars.	ILLINOIS.	Cars.
M. Varner	2	Keefer	1
F. Hartman	1	Lowenstine & H	2
S. Krause	1	Shamberg & Hass	2
S. & A. Shamburg	2	Sauchlitz & Zigler	3
Trauerman & L	1	INDIANA.	
OHIO.		Holmes, L. & Glass	4
Green & Baker	1	P. A. Blue	1
Needy & Bro	1	W. H. Farrell	2
P. Coldsmith	1	J. H. Tannehon	1
W. Hotchkiss	1	Prepaid	3
A. M. French	1		
E. Reame	1	Total	36

Cattle.

We give the following as a fair index of the market to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers $5 25@5 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25@5 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 00@5 00. Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 50@4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50@5 00.

SALES.

L. Lowenstine made sale of 26 head mixed steers and heifers at $5 10@5 50.

Wilson & Hart sold 20 Washington county mixed cattle at $5@5 50.

Peter Hartman offered and sold 68 head mixed cattle at $5@5 50.

M. Krauss sold 40 head fat Chicago cattle at $5 50@5 90, and 22 stockers at $4@4 50.

Mills Vernon offered and sold 36 head Washington county mixed at $5@5 50, and 49 head Chicago mixed at $4 50@5 50.

E. Hartz sold 68 head mixed steers and heifers at $5@5 60.

Shamberg & Hass made sale of 68 head medium add stockers at $4 00@5 50.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 60 head Indiana and Illinois mixed at $5@5 60.

Marks & Bro sold 34 head Washington county, 15 head Western, 21 head Indiana, 10 head and 15 head for Kaufmann; average $5 50@7 50.

Hoover, Lafferty & Glassford sold 35 head—11 Harrison county, Ohio, at $6 40@7 12, and all Chicago mixed at $5@6 50.

Thompson & Leighman sold 89 head mixed Chicago at $5@5 75.

Greenwald & Kahn offered and sold 76 head Ohio and Pennsylvania fair to good steers and heifers at $5 75@6 50.

Rothschilds & Zeiger made sales of 41 head Chicago mixed at $5@7 per cwt.

Sheep.

The supply of sheep from Butler, Beaver, Washington and other adjoining counties was heavy, and though a large number were disposed of to the home trade, a considerable number would go over. Sales were made at the following figures:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$4 50@5 25 per good to prime, 95 to 98 lbs, $4 00@4 25; fair to good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $3 50@3 75; common to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $2 75@3 00; foot rot and scala-wags, by the head, 50@1 00.

SALES.

Neady & McMillan sold 150 head Washington county sheep at from $1 to $2 50.

J. Dunn offered a lot of Beaver county sheep which he disposed of at prices varying from *nothing* up to $3. (He made a present of two sheep to a friend.)

George Nelson sold 61 Beaver county sheep—a fair lot—at $2 50@3 50.

Andy Stanley offered and sold sold a bunch of 53 Butler county sheep and lambs at 75c@$3 00.

P. Bannan sold for John Young 86 head of 89 pound Butler county sheep at $3@3 75.

John Beeler offered and sold a fine bunch of Butler county lambs at an average of $2 00 per head.

E. Stouffer had for sale a fine lot of sheep and lambs. The sheep sold from $2 00 up to $5 00, and the lambs brought $2 00@3 00.

Hogs.

The supply is steadily on the increase, but sales are limited. There is little demand as yet from the retail market, and packers will not take hold, preferring to await lower rates. The following figures will not fall wide of the mark: Extra Philadelphia $8 12@8 37½ good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $8 00@8 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 $8 00@8 25; rough to common, 150 to 200, $7 25@8 00.

CARR & MCCALLISTER offered a fine lot, but as they declined giving the usual information, we are unable to say whether they were disposed of, or at what figures.

Horses, Mules and Milch Cows.

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PHILADELPHIA, October 10—Market firm at 24½c; S. W. 25¼c; crude 11¾c.

TITUSVILLE, October 10.—Market quiet but firm and nominal at $3 10@3 15.

BRADFORD, October 10.—Market quiet and firm at $3 15@3 20.

SHAMBURG, October 10.—Market quiet at $3 10@3 15 on road.

OIL CITY, October 10.—Market perfectly lifeless at $3 10@3 15 for ordinary, on lower creek; and $3 20 for 46 gravity—sold 30c to each for Oil City delivery.

I. & P. Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

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NEW YORK, October 10—Crude 12½c; refined 25½c. Market dull.

NEW YORK, October 10, 2:30 P. M.—Market dull; Crude 12¼c; refined, spot and October, 25¾c; November, 25¼c. Philadelphia, dull at 25¼@25½c.

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PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LEGER.

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J Wood & Co.	1	R. Totten & Co.	1
Jones & McCullough	1	McKnight & Co.	1
Zug & Co.	1	Hallman & H.	1
W. Porter	1	Superior Mills	1
Pitts I & F Co.	5	Reese, Graff & Dull	1
Everson, P & Co.	2		
Total			23

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Jno Moorhead, metal	4	Bryan & Caughey	1
J W Porter, metal	1	Lyon, Shorb & Co.	1
J Reynolds, ore	6		
Total			13

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

H Woodwell & Co.	1		
Total			1

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Brady's Bend I Co.	3	Reese, Graff & Dull,	1
Hussey, Wells & Co.	2	McKnight, P. & Co. ore,	1
Zug & Co. ore	3	Union Iron Mills,	1
Total			11

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Per steamer Julia No. 2—Clark & co, 103 bbls flour, 2 do do d fruit, 58 pkgs butter and 1 do do wool; W H Graff & co, 2 do onions; Woodworth & D, 50 bbls flour; Seaton & H, 1 do eggs; J A Peith, 14 pkgs butter; Bumgarner & O B, 3 bbls eggs; J R Campbell, 1 bbls apples; D H Pitman, 1 coil rope; McKinney & Jackson, 1 bale dry goods; Spencer, McKay & co, 7 do do do; Wallace, Hill & Co, 1 pkg do; Wm Clark & co, 10 bbls 8 iron, 1 lot do; Flaccus & son, 2 rolls leather; Wm Frank & son, 28 bbls willows; Carr, Metcalf & co, 2 bales hats; Reiter & co, 5 slats and set; Jas Irwin, 2 do; Young & co, 18 c s chairs; Orbell & co, 112 do; H Berger, 29 pkgs furniture; A Miller & son, 22 c s chairs; Close, S & co, 24 w s chairs; C A Warner, 1 pkg do; Lee & co, 61 bbls; B D Moore, 50 do; A C Taggart, 2,000 ft lumber; P Duff & Sons, 24 pkgs butter and 40 pkgs bacon; Jas Shaw, H L Barnes & co, 1 pkg do; Read & M, 2 pkgs eggs and feathers, 30 new oil bbls, 1 bbl cider; McFlane & A, 195 sks corn.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

October 10, 1870.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Wormser, Myers & Co.	400	Hutchison Oil Works	610
Philadelphia		Liberty Oil Works	74
Penn Oil Works	350	Brilliant Oil Works

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.—Carr, McCandless & Co.
Boarding—25 Sixth avenue.
Drug Store for Sale—H. M. Russell.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Barge Club.
Executors' Sale of Valuable Property.
House and Lot at Auction—A. Leggate.
Boarding—180 Second avenue.
Cheese, Tea and Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Situation Wanted—D. E.
Check Rooms—Allan C. Rahswell & Co.
Boarding—46 Liberty street.
G. Verreos Wanted—G. C.
Business Stand for Sale—167 Smithfield street.
Boarding—325 Penn street.
Situation Wanted—T. D.
Agent Wanted—R. H.
English Opera Combination—Monday, October 17.
Academy of Music—The fall of sedan.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Lange's Dancing Academy.
Bazaar—City Hall.
Opera House—East Lynne, or the Elopement.
Concert—Mercantile Library Hall.
Caucus for Mol-Marcum.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Golden Wedding Eye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Lace Leather for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Notice—Pennsylvania and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Country Residence for Sale—Mellon Brothers.
New Foreign Goods—Reymer & Bro.
New Dress Goods—White, Orr & Co.
Stair—Aiken & Co.
Attorneys at Law—J. M. Gazzam & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Sparkling Ales.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.

A RAILROAD LAW SUIT.

An Indiana Railroad Bought and Sold Several Times Under Judgments by Consent—The Chief Wire Puller's Efforts to Sell it Again—A Convenient Judge—Paying $3,000,000 for Property and Not Having It.

The railroad jurisprudence of this country would make an interesting book, if some of the more prominent cases should be written up, and in it the cause now pending in the Common Pleas Court of Clark county, Indiana, would merit a leading place. If such a case had an injunction thrown in by way of spice, it would exceed most of the legal warfares of Vanderbilt and Fisk in its display of convenient judges and variable justice. In 1846 a charter was granted to the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Company, with Fort Wayne and Jeffersonville as its termini. The money subscription was small, but the real estate subscription large, and upon this bonds were given to secure mortgages for $2,500,000 before work began. A few miles were cut and filled, and the bonds were missing. In those days one John C. Parkinson was a leading financier of the enterprise, and he has stuck to it since, making money though the company made none. In due time, an English capitalist appeared. Wagstaff was his name. Parker and he organized anew as the "Indiana Southern Railroad Company," Wagstaff subscribing $10,000,000, and a few friends a few hundred dollars each, so as to form a directory. Parker was to place the road in Wagstaff's hands, and Wagstaff was to pay Parker two or three million dollars. The latter brought suit in the Clark County Court in the name of Parker, in the name of J. E. Merriwether and others, who he said were stockholders, though they owned no bonds and knew nothing of the use of their names. Judgment by consent was entered for the sale of the road to Wagstaff, and under the sale took place and Wagstaff became the purchaser of the road, and the Sheriff's deed for it was given. Meanwhile the Parker bonds issued to the amount of $10,000,000. Wagstaff's money was to be paid in cash with the bonds, and Parker never seeing his two or three millions, nor any of the $10,000,000 bonds, he brought another suit, and another with a fresh start, and procured from Judge Patrick Henry Jewett an order expunging the decree of sale to Wagstaff, and a new judgment, "by consent," in his own favor for no less a sum than $1,000,000. He then procured some of the old bonds of the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Company and the Court took to sell the road bed to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company at one end and to the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad Company at the other, leaving a middle section in Indiana, which was sold for about $100,000, though nobody else did. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company built a road upon the bed from Marshfield to Jeffersonville at an expenditure of $2,000,000. The Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad Company built a road from Muncie to Fort Wayne at a cost of $1,000,000. Then the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company of London raked up a suit in the Clark county Common Pleas, which has been commenced some three years ago. They moved to set aside the expunging order formerly made by the Court. Before this motion was made, however, the plaintiffs had asked a charge of venue in the case, and it was enjoined; but on further deliberation that was concluded to let the trial go on before Jewett. So the case was retained, the motion to set aside the expunging order was granted, and the fraudulent order was restored.

Then Wagstaff's friends were brought in a cross petition, praying that the road, including the new road connecting the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company and the Fort Wayne, Madison and Cincinnati Railway Company, be sold to pay the $2,500,000 bonds in Wagstaff's hands. It seems that Parker was working in the interest of the bonds, and Wagstaff, having obtained a share of his bonds, and was working against the companies who had expended three millions of dollars, and raised the price upon the faith of his representations that he had a good title to the road.

On motion of the plaintiffs, the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company and the Fort Wayne, Madison and Cincinnati Railroad Company were dismissed out of court in spite of their objections, leaving the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Company and the Wagstaff Company the only defendants in the case. The attorneys of the Fort Wayne and Southern Company were now in the way of the further progress of the case; so the power of these attorneys was revoked by order of Judge ——, the president of the Concern, and another attorney was appointed. Then the Fort Wayne, Madison and Cincinnati and the Ohio and Mississippi companies filed petitions praying to be made parties. Nine days after the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad repudiated President Fogg's order revoking their attorney's power, and presented the paper to the Court, but it was not allowed to be filed.

The Wagstaff party made a motion to appoint a receiver to take charge of the two roads and of Wagstaff's bonds and Wagstaff's stuff. This would probably have been granted, but the Court and parties to the suit could not agree upon the person to be appointed receiver. At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned till November 14, taking time to consider after which it is expected to do all the Wagstaff party ask, including the exclusion of the Ohio and Mississippi and Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad Companies from appearing in a case where their right to property, for which they have paid $3,000,000, is paid.

STATE NEWS.

John E. Owens, "Solon Shingle," will be at Corry on the 17th inst.

A drinking fountain is to be erected in Pottsville.

The total receipts of the Allentown fair were $5,129 77.

John McKeogh, aged twenty-six years, was drowned near Pottsville on Monday.

A little daughter of Mr. Gilman, of Altoona, drank some concentrated lye recently, and died from its effects on Monday.

The new crop of clover seed is said to be superior this year. It is selling in Philadelphia at from $8 25 to $8 75 per bushel, which is higher than the rate realized at the commencement of the season for many years past.

The Pennsylvania *School Journal* published in Lancester for many years by Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, has been purchased by Professor J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools, and J. P. McCaskey, Principal of the Lancaster High School, by whom its publication will be continued in that city.

The business of selling medical diplomas is still continued in Philadelphia. A certain John J. Pellmer, writes to a doctor in Cleveland, Ohio, that he can furnish him with a genuine "sheep skin," either from the University of the Hesperides or the Medical College of Philadelphia for $100 each. The diplomas are, of course, forgeries.

A correspondent from Colerain sends the Oxford *Press* the following: Mr. Valentine Shelender, of Colerain township, Lancaster county, cut on the 21st of last month eighty-eight shocks of corn, and on the following day seventy-five, and walked to and from the field, near a half a mile, each day. This would not seem large for some of our young men, but when we consider that Mr. Shelender is over ninety years of age, we think it hard to beat.

Another attempt is soon to be made to bore for oil at Tioga. A well was sunk to the depth of nine hundred feet, but as the iron got fast it was abandoned.

The lower part of Lancaster county is troubled with what the Lancaster *Inquirer* calls "persistent incendiaries." One gentleman, Mr. Davis Clemson, residing in Salisbury township, has had five barns burned by incendiaries since 1861. His house was also fired about a year ago, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

The Titusville *Courier* says: A fine vein of iron ore is reported to have been discovered in Crawford county, near the line of the Pittsburgh and Erie road. The vein is four feet thick and underlies four thousand acres. It is exceedingly rich, yielding sixty per cent. Pine limestone for fluxing purposes is found on the ground. If the vein is what it is alleged to be, the event is one of vast importance to our city and section.

Hon. Moses McClain, who represented the Fifteenth district in Congress in 1845-46, died in Hanover, York county, a few days ago.

Friday evening a son of Michael Harringtон, of Alba, Bradford county, about fourteen years old, was found to be missing by his mother, who called him several times. She afterwards went out to look for him and found him hanging in an adjoining shed. He was immediately cut down and with some difficulty brought to life. He would assign no cause for the act, nor say whether it was a matter of design or accident.

At Corry, a few nights ago, a merchant gave an impromptu exhibition of the introduction of gas. Of course everybody was proud of having the illuminator started, and of course some of the gas pipes leaked. The merchants' store smelt especially strong, and it appeared to be densest in the box shaped show-window. Some one advised him to light a match, in order to ascertain where the leak was, and, holding his nose while he performed the operation, he went to the inside of the window, struck a match, and landed on his back on the pavement, with broken limbs and with gas about all around him. He now considers the expediency of hunting for gas leaks with lighted matches a more than questionable policy.

During September permits were issued for the erection of 138 dwellings, one market house, three breweries, a refinery, one, two foundries and two stores in Philadelphia.

The Indian name of the Lehigh was Lechaweek; of Easton, Lechauwitonk; of the Delaware, Lenapewihittuck; of the Bushkill creek, Lehetian; of Bethlehem, Menagaschi; of Pennsylvania, Quekeschik; of Nazareth, Welagamikan.

One Dietrich, proprietor of a house in Oil City, undertook to eject a man named Malone from his premises Tuesday afternoon, and the latter resisting, Dietrich struck him on the head with an iron poker, inflicting probably fatal wounds.

Camp meetings are still in great favor in the Eastern counties. A large and beautiful grove has, within a few weeks, been purchased in Lancaster county, near Landisville, that is now being divided into lots for camp meeting purposes. The ground is magnificently wooded and is convenient of access, located at the junction of the Reading and Pennsylvania Central railroads. A charter has been drawn and a board of directors constituted. The lots are 48 by 40 feet, and they are to be erected on avenues of 25 feet. The prices of lots range from $30 to $100. The ground is, therefore, destined to become a favorite place of resort for the good people of Lancaster and the adjoining counties. Already the receipts of sales exceed the sum of $8,000.

Hundreds of acres of cabbages have been eaten up by a new worm hatched from the eggs of the yellow butterfly.

The estimated worth of the borough of Kittanning, as taken from the report of the census taker, amounts to $4,114,360. Over $2,200 for every man, woman and child in the place.

County Institutes will be held as follows: Bucks county, Doylestown, October 17; Clearfield county, Clearfield, October 17; Berks county, Reading, October 24; Beaver county, Beaver, October 24; Warren county, Tidioute, October 25; Chester county, West Chester, October 31; Lawrence county, New Castle, October 31; Sullivan county, Dushore, November 7; Delaware county, Media, November 7; Cumberland county, Carlisle, November 7; Venango county, Franklin, November 7; Montgomery county, Norristown, November 7; Schuylkill county, Ashland, November 8; Wayne county, Honesdale, November 21; Lycoming county, Williamsport, November 21; Mifflin county, Lewistown, November 21; Huntingdon county, Mifflintown, November 29; Clinton county, Lock Haven, December 19; Lehigh county, Allentown, December 12; Potter county, Coudersport, December 26; Greene county, Waynesburg, December 26; Cambria county, Johnstown, December 26; Washington county, Washington, December 26.

During the month of September patents were issued by the State Land Office to the amount of 76,605 acres, and warrants to survey amounting to 2,858. Receipts for the month for patents and warrants, amounted to $12,224 84; total receipts thus far this official year, $132,000. As the state will, doubtless, be forced forward, push a vigorous policy in relation to the unfinished lines now in the State, and this would be done for the owners of unpatented lands under the second section of the act of 20th May, 1864, bear interest at six per cent.

Dr. Hawkins, a blind chemist of Philadelphia, invented soda water in 1825.

An exchange says: Pennsylvania has the honor of having sixteen thousand more people who cannot read and write than any other State, and twenty-five thousand more than California.

Lumbermen upon the Allegheny river, near Tionesta and Tidioute, are getting large quantities of lumber on the river bank ready for rafting by the fall and spring freshets. Several rafts are already afloat along the river that were laid up early last spring, no rise of sufficient importance to float them off having since occurred.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* says that Mr. John H. Jacobs, of Snow Shoe, gunsmith, having repaired a gun that was left with him, started to take it home to the owner, and, thinking that he might see something to shoot on the way, took his own gun with him, loading them both. On the way he saw a squirrel run up a tree, and placing one gun on the ground, with the muzzle leaning against his breast, fired at the squirrel, but while in the act the other gun was accidentally discharged also, the contents entering the thick part of his left arm, from the effects of which the unfortunate man bled to death in three minutes.

Some curious people claim to have found a stone idol in the Susquehanna river, near Harrisburg, which was worshipped by the Indians in 1657. It is said to be a genuine "Indian Story," but how the exact time of its use was ascertained, does not clearly appear.

William McCoy Slater, son of Rev. William Slater, of Verona, Allegheny county, Pa., disappeared from his home about two years ago. He was last seen in Pittsburgh, on August 1st, and was then on his way to Philadelphia.

Colonel Forney has a provision in his will which makes it obligatory on the existence of the *Weekly Press* that it be called *Forney's Weekly Press*, and that the name must never be changed.

Fourteen miles of the Union and Titusville Railroad, on the Union end, will be graded within three weeks. Five hundred and fifty men are at work on the line. Ten miles contracted for, and the road will probably be completed before December.

Bradford county furnishes the latest and most curious case of suicide: Isaac Elliott, a citizen of Horn Brook, in Sheshequin township, visited Towanda for the purpose of attending a show at that place, and while there he became "slightly" intoxicated, and, we suppose, lost his money, for on returning home in the morning he, and his wife got into a dispute over something, when Isaac suddenly became aware that he would have to run or die. He made several attempts to destroy his life, but his father, in whose family he was living, watched him for half an hour, and prevented him from committing the rash act for some time. Finally Isaac took to a tree, and there made the necessary noose for his neck. He then had passed the noose around his neck. His father pleaded with him to come down. He then threatened to cut the tree down, and thus prevent him from committing the act. He had sent one of the boys for an axe for that purpose. The boy had gone but a short distance when he heard the fall of the tree, and he was coming, and come he did—not to the ground, but his body was dangling between earth and heaven. The rope was so great that his neck was broken. His wishes were gratified—he had passed to another world.

OHIO NEWS.

Senator Sherman is writing a history of the State of Ohio for the New York *Ledger*.

A new German Lutheran church is soon to be opened at Massillon.

A confiding young countryman waited at Toledo a whole week for the return of that nice gentleman who goes about borrowing $1 from strangers. He finally gave it up. Verdant 1868 to become acquainted with him.

Near Bainbridge a mound was opened recently, and a skeleton found, the skull of which was inclosed in two copper kettles, one ironshot, and riveted together in a workmanlike manner.

There is a prospect that Steubenville will have soon a large establishment erected for manufacture of mowing machines and other agricultural implements. Two or three meetings have been held to give encouragement to the project.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. Arthur Kelly, of Youngstown, convicted of rape upon a young lady he was professionally attending, was overruled on the first inst., and the Doctor was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

James Dynes, an old and respected citizen living about six miles from Steubenville, was found dead in a cornfield a few days since. The day previous he had been at work as usual, but he did not return to dinner. In the evening diligent search was made, with the above result.

The jail, a mastodon, with one of the immense grinders in perfect shape, was found in the sewer excavation in Central avenue, south of Fourth street, Cincinnati, fifteen feet below the surface of the ground.

A new skating rink at Dayton, to cover fifteen acres of ground, is in contemplation.

The Masons of Springfield are making preparations for the convention of the Grand Lodge which meets there on the 18th inst. Besides the dred and fifty lodges, the entire number in the State, will be represented. The convention will remain in session three days.

In Columbus, one day last week, Dr. Francis Hoy and wife took a promenade on the streets, attracting attention. The doctor was in his one hundredth year, and his wife eighty-nine.

An old and well-known citizen of Crawford county, named Jerry Bels, was found dead at Leesville, three miles west of Crestline, was found in his house on the 30th ult., about six o'clock, hanging by the neck, and dead. The deceased was sixty-five years of age, and had been a resident of Crawford county thirty-two years. Poverty, trouble and intemperance, it is believed, induced the rash act.

A vigorous temperance movement has recently been inaugurated by the ministers and other citizens of Springfield.

A young man from Deavertown drew $562 from a Zanesville bank, and while making too much of a display of his money at a hotel was observed by two sharpers, who succeeded in victimizing "greeny" to the amount of $500.

Two friends, named respectively Thaddeus Miller and Gregory, had a disagreement in a barber shop at Painesville, recently, not altogether free from intoxicating drinks. Thad was possessed of a hatchet, or some other "shop," to wit: a wife. Jim on the contrary, was unmarried and free from such watch. In the course of the conversation that ensued between the twain, it was proposed to strike a bargain, exchanging wives, the stakes for buxom Mrs. Miller. Agreed to. Miller received the watch and Gregory, by imagination, new himself the owner of Mrs. Miller. At one o'clock A. M. Jim called at the house of Thad and made a request for Mr. M. But Thad, probably sobered by the lapse of time, replied by shooting Jim in the face with a shot-gun, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Thus was it that Jim drove a very bad bargain indeed.

The saloon keepers and tipplers of Springfield have formed a secret anti-temperance society, said to number seven hundred members.

The Ohio Baptist Convention takes place at Columbus, commencing October 24. The railroads will, with their usual courtesy and spirit of self-sacrificing, carry at half fare.

A convent is being erected in Tiffin.

Bellefontaine is to have a steam fire engine.

Butler county has a population of 39,919, an increase in ten years of 5,918.

Hon. James Purdy, of Mansfield, has donated $5,000 to the Wooster University.

William Callahan, of Tippecanoe, has accepted the nomination of the Prohibitionists in the Fourth Congressional District.

A Cincinnati mother, having no faith in ordinary soothing syrups, put verdigris in her children's coffee, and is to be tried for four murders in the first degree.

A Kelley Island correspondent of the Sandusky *Register* gives the pounds of early grapes—a few Isabellas and Catawbas included —up to the 20th inst., at 83,824.

Zanesville has the largest M. E. Sabbath School in Ohio, numbering 578 scholars.

The blue badges of the delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention will pass them free on the cars, and will enable them to send personal telegrams to any quarter without charge, and obtain them admission to the Exposition, and to all places of amusement except Wood's Theater.

The average salaries of the pastors of the Methodist Episcopal churches in Cincinnati for the past year were $1,000. In addition to this a donation of $500 more amount was paid by Trinity, which gave $3,000 salary proper and $500 for house rent. The next largest was St. Paul, which gave $3,000 without house, as its pastor was unmarried.

John McGowan and Thomas Welch, of Defiance, got drunk on Friday night last, and attempted to force their way into a house of illfame. The proprietress, Mrs. Kelley, warned them against it, but, finding another opening at the through the door, the ball passing through the wood and entering McGowan's heart, killing him instantly.

The entire Spanish peninsula is alarmed and frantic over the spread of the yellow fever. It has already ranged with fearful effects throughout the east, south and west coasts. At Valencia de Alcantara a dreadful panic has seized upon the terror stricken inhabitants and the military in their efforts to fly from the plague. Along the west coast the ravages have been most disastrous. The inhabitants are flying to the interior to escape the disease, but are refused shelter or attention by the country people, and military cordons are rapidly being established to guard against a flight of the infected. Plants to disinfected goods, and the most energetic measures will be pursued by the government to prevent a further spread of the fatal disease.

CITY MATTERS.

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Reform Republican Headquarters, 139 Smithfield street, will be open all this day for distribution of tickets.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Monday, October 10, 1870:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	46°	7 A. M.	29.10
12 M.	59°	12 M.	29.05
6 P. M.	53°	6 P. M.	29.10

ELSEWHERE

Philadelphia—Clear; wind N. E; ther. 57.
Baltimore—Clear; wind N. E; ther. 54.
Cleveland—Clear; wind E; ther. 55.
Detroit—Clear; wind E; ther. 51.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind S. E; ther. 59.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind S. E; ther. 60.
Chicago—Clear; wind S; ther. 60.
St. Louis—Raining; wind S. E; ther. 62.
Little Rock—Clear; wind S. E; ther. 67.
Omaha—Cloudy; ther. 68.
Cheyenne—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 42.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Bellefontaine is to have a steam fire engine.	Cents.
Butler county has a population of 39,919, an increase in ten years of 5,918.	
Blair, Mrs. O. P., Noblestown, Pa.	3
Berland, Mrs. M., Wilkinsburg, Pa.	3
Ferguson, Frank, Newark, N. J.	3
Kamiquiloriilichom, S. B., New York.	3

KNAP'S BATTERY.—All members of this organization are requested to meet at Siddon's Hall, Allegheny, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. Business concerning *all* is to be transacted.

THE FEMALE DETECTIVE.—Emma Cantwell, the "female detective," has been fined five dollars and costs by Mayor Brush yesterday for disturbing a plaintiff on the streets. She paid the fine and was released.

OFF THE TRACK.—The engine of the Wall's Accommodation, Conductor Routh, got off the track, on Monday morning, just as the train was getting ready to start on the 7:30 train, and the passengers who usually take the early train had to wait an hour or more.

IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.—It is reported that Barney Bradley, who was so outrageously assaulted by Patrick McKenna, on Saturday night, is in a very critical condition. An information has been made against McKenna for felonious assault and battery.

TEACHERS and scholars from the public schools and other institutions of learning are invited to attend the meeting held at City Hall for the Home for Aged Women during the afternoons and evenings of the week. Admission ten cents.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—See advertisement. Another opportunity of the assignee in bankruptcy of C. Otto Hartung, offering for sale the lease, stock, fixtures and good will of one of the best drug stores in this city. A rare chance.

WORKHOUSE SENTENCES.—James Muldoon, a professional vagrant, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in this institution by Mayor Brush, yesterday.

JOHN BRADLEY for abusing his wife got thirty days at Claremont.

FIRE NEAR SANDY CREEK STATION.—On Sunday night at one o'clock, a frame building occupied by Mr. James Aber as a grocery store, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, caught fire and was totally destroyed. The loss will amount to $2,500. Mr. Aber was insured for $2,000 in the Farmers' Mutual, of York, Pa. The building is supposed to have been set on fire.

OBITUARY.

Capt. William Aylesbury Stone.

It was the lot of our reporter to witness a sad and solemn procession in McKeesport on Sunday morning, when from the late residence of the deceased at Wigham's Landing, opposite McKeesport, were conveyed to their final resting place, the mortal remains of the once noble, Captain William Aylesbury Stone—a man universally known and highly esteemed. When death, the fell destroyer, lays his icy hands on one so generous, tried and true, it is but fitting that we should give more than a passing note of him and his deeds, which will live after him, for ages to come.

William Aylesbury Stone was born in Somersetshire, England, in the year 1817. At the age of eight years his mother and father died, and he was left alone in the world, uncared for and without a protector. Truly, he was young to commence life alone, but how successfully he weathered the gale of life's tempest will show us, as we follow him, step by step, until he develops into a man of more than ordinary abilities in business qualifications, and finally succeeds in amassing a fortune that any one would be proud of—and a fortune by the way, which was honestly acquired. To his shrewdness, energy, tact and well directed efforts may be attributed his success in business pursuits. But we must not digress.

Fortune did not by any means favor him in his mother country, but he managed to gain a livelihood at coal digging, and about the year 1850 joined the emigrant ranks, bidding adieu to the person to fight his pathway and shape his fortune. His present wife, whom he met in Manchester, England, in 1849, he married later, namely, June, 1852, he cast his lot in a distant land, now so famed for its coal fields, and drew the gentleman known as Captain Joseph Stone embarked for America. They reached here in safety, and soon after settled in Pittsburgh and many of the old residents of that place will remember Mr. Stone engaged in the Minersville district, (now the Thirteenth ward Pittsburgh) and many of the old residents of that place will remember him well. He continued working in these mines for a period of two and a half, when he removed to Beck's mine, opposite Hazelwood on the Monongahela river. Being reliable and industrious, he was soon given a line of digging, but in 1847, a new light dawned upon his vision and he gave up the digging and commenced hauling out coal by contract, for Mr. Smith, the then owner of the mines, and here may it be said that many of the first start made, enough money to purchase a mule and a horse, and accordingly the mule and horse were purchased, and with nothing to recommend him but his indomitable will and perseverance, did he start in the race for fortune.

He now watched his every movement with the greatest scrutiny, and in this respect he may be said, from that time forward he had the satisfaction of seeing his fortunes increasing. But it must not be supposed that he was not called to mingle with the rough and tumble of life in the mines, for such was not the case. Having devised the plan and lived to see it flourish, he was by no means free from the sons to say whether the enterprise would be successful or not.

But the fatigue and toil of his early life began to tell on him as he grew older, and about a year ago he was taken with a severe attack of liver. At times he was well enough, but then again an effusion of blood from the liver to the lungs would cause him to cough up blood in a lump. No, no. It only came to him after years of toil, and he felt that his work was not quite actively up to within a short time of his demise.

Some time after commencing to haul out coal by contract for Mr. Smith, that gentleman associated with the work, and Mr. Stone, availing himself of the opportunity, rose rapidly in this and corporate stride, namely: the charge of the works. Mr. Smith, finding that he could not fail in the business. Thus they began to operate the mines on equal halves, which they still continued. Several times he sent tows to Cincinnati, and subsequently they purchased a piece of land adjoining the property of Mr. Smith, and went on mining the coal on the same conditions, namely, by paying royalty. They continued thus until the year 1856, when Mr. Stone felt that he had such an excellent start, that he could safely venture on his own account. He was the picture of a man, but as he put himself to work in good earnest to get his house to rights, the neighbors lent him a hand After he had everything fixed to his notion, a thought struck him that he had no chickens, and he was powerfully fond of sucking raw eggs. He was too honest to steal them, and too mean to buy them. At last a thought struck him—he could borrow. He went to a neighbor and thus accosted him:

"Wal, I reckon you hain't got no old hen nor nothin you'd lend me for a few weeks, have you, neighbor?"

"I will lend you one with pleasure," replied the gentleman, picking out the very finest in the coop.

The Yankee took the hen home, and then went to another neighbor and borrowed a dozen eggs. He then set the hen, and in due course of time she hatched out a dozen chickens.

The Yankee was again puzzled; he could not make up how to return the hen and eggs? Another idea—and who ever said the Yankee without one?—he would keep the hen but will return the chickens.

This he did, and then returned the hen and eggs to their respective owners, remarking as follows:

"Wal, I reckon I've got as fine a dozen of chickens as ever you clapped eyes on, and they didn't cost me a cent, nuther."

ONE of the most exciting subjects before the Indiana people in the present campaign is the Canal Swindle, as it is fondly designated. The case is stated to be that there are outstanding bonds of the Wabash and Erie Canal, which now are a few years over due, to the amount of $600,000. Several years ago the State gave up the canal to bondholders to satisfy these claims, and with only this trifling exception, the debt, at six, eight, ten and fifteen cents on the dollar as it depreciated, was satisfied. Of course, it is alleged, of forcing the State to resume control of the canal and have the bonds paid in cash. The *Sentinel's Journal* says that these men are now consummating a Bank Swindle, and that the Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds, and secure the passage of a law by which the State will be made to assume the payment of the principal and interest of these bonds. To pay in their hands. The situation is coolly said to be that all ten cents on the dollar which present holders of the canal stock are out of pocket about $1,700,000. They will therefore have a margin of about seventeen millions to speculate upon. They can afford to spend five or ten millions to control the Legislature, and then pocket the nice sum of eight or ten millions as profit. The State Legislature is to be "got" before election, by the usual means. To secure the passage of any law fifty-one votes are required in the House and twenty-six in the Senate. It is stated that five men in Indiana entire energies and that of his sons in the enterprise, and that they have for months had to go into the market and buy up every Democratic member that could be bought. They could afford to pay *one hundred thousand dollars* for every vote of the seventy-seven required and still pocket a profit of a million of dollars.

The Republican State platform advocates an amendment to the State constitution which will forever exclude this swindle from the Legislature. It is said that the Democratic headquarters of the scheme are the offices of the Indianapolis *State Sentinel*, the Democratic central organ.

AN Englishman has invented a reporting machine that is claimed to stenograph a speech as fast as a reporter can write it out now by any other method. He sits at something like the keyboard of a pianoforte, and by applying his fingers to the keys, prints the words in a long strip of paper, one letter or syllable by syllable, on a strip of paper which rolls along underneath. But a system of phonetic marks is used, the words are not printed in letters. The keys are so disposed as to come into three pairs of right keys each. The left side, worked by the four fingers of the left hand, prints signs which represent initial consonants; the right worked by the fingers of the right hand, prints final consonants; and the middle, acted on by the two thumbs, prints the medium vowels. This machine in its mechanical accuracy, preparing copy ready for the compositor would be a terror to public speakers, were it not for one thing, it is slow. Indeed, Andrew J. Graham, editor of the *Phonographic Visitor*, says that so far as the description gives us any idea of its construction, it does not materially differ from a machine constructed and invented nearly eighteen years ago by Mr. Fairbanks, then in his employ.

CITY MATTERS.

REFORM REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Reform Republican Headquarters, 139 Smithfield street, will be open all this day for distribution of tickets.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Monday, October 10, 1870:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	46°	7 A. M.	29.10
12 M.	59°	12 M.	29.05
6 P. M.	53°	6 P. M.	29.10

ELSEWHERE

Philadelphia—Clear; wind N. E; ther. 57.
Baltimore—Clear; wind N. E; ther. 54.
Cleveland—Clear; wind E; ther. 55.
Detroit—Clear; wind E; ther. 51.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind S. E; ther. 59.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind S. E; ther. 60.
Chicago—Clear; wind S; ther. 60.
St. Louis—Raining; wind S. E; ther. 62.
Little Rock—Clear; wind S. E; ther. 67.
Omaha—Cloudy; ther. 68.
Cheyenne—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 42.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Blair, Mrs. O. P., Noblestown, Pa.	3
Berland, Mrs. M., Wilkinsburg, Pa.	3
Ferguson, Frank, Newark, N. J.	3
Kamiquiloriilichom, S. B., New York.	3

KNAP'S BATTERY.—All members of this organization are requested to meet at Siddon's Hall, Allegheny, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. Business concerning *all* is to be transacted.

THE FEMALE DETECTIVE.—Emma Cantwell, the "female detective," has been fined five dollars and costs by Mayor Brush yesterday for disturbing a plaintiff on the streets. She paid the fine and was released.

OFF THE TRACK.—The engine of the Wall's Accommodation, Conductor Routh, got off the track, on Monday morning, just as the train was getting ready to start on the 7:30 train, and the passengers who usually take the early train had to wait an hour or more.

IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.—It is reported that Barney Bradley, who was so outrageously assaulted by Patrick McKenna, on Saturday night, is in a very critical condition. An information has been made against McKenna for felonious assault and battery.

TEACHERS and scholars from the public schools and other institutions of learning are invited to attend the meeting held at City Hall for the Home for Aged Women during the afternoons and evenings of the week. Admission ten cents.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—See advertisement. Another opportunity of the assignee in bankruptcy of C. Otto Hartung, offering for sale the lease, stock, fixtures and good will of one of the best drug stores in this city. A rare chance.

WORKHOUSE SENTENCES.—James Muldoon, a professional vagrant, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in this institution by Mayor Brush, yesterday.

JOHN BRADLEY for abusing his wife got thirty days at Claremont.

FIRE NEAR SANDY CREEK STATION.—On Sunday night at one o'clock, a frame building occupied by Mr. James Aber as a grocery store, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, caught fire and was totally destroyed. The loss will amount to $2,500. Mr. Aber was insured for $2,000 in the Farmers' Mutual, of York, Pa. The building is supposed to have been set on fire.

and far to get a glance at the remains. The river men and others chartered a train on the Connellsville Railroad to come up from Pittsburgh, attended the funeral and returned in the afternoon. The little steamboat Shrodes, plying between McKeesport and Pine Run, came down with a load of passengers to attend the funeral, and the carriages from the city contained a great many more. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, large hearted, and an extraordinary man in many respects. His charitable deeds will live after him, and the great respect and the esteem with which the people held him was evidenced by the many excellent qualities and noble virtues. He was the owner of two tow-boats—the Wm. Stone and Coal Valley, any number of barges and extensive coal lands. It is estimated that he was worth half a million dollars.

Having availed himself of the invitation of Dr. James E. Hovey to gethim a seat, and take a ride over the hills from which the late Captain Stone extracted his mines of wealth, our reporter can speak knowingly concerning mineral matters. The coal has already been removed from two of the immense hills that line the river bank, and the third is now being mined. Only those who have been over Mr. Stone's lands can have any idea of the enterprise of the man. Here are vast trestle works, beautifully improved farms, and anon handsome cottages of those who came up on the *free train*. A dozen fights or more occurred during the evening, and drunkenness stalked abroad in a frightful manner. It was not safe for a peaceably disposed person to remain in the crowd, and early in the evening all such withdrew, leaving the "rabble" masters of the situation. Returning on the train at an early hour on Sunday morning, they behaved much differently, even as busily as did some of the parties on a free train to Harrisburg in the days previous to a general election.

How differently have been the Reform meetings, held in the borough. No disorder, no turmoil, but the most perfect harmony has entirely devoid of any hostile demonstration. The reason of this is found in the fact that the Reform meetings have invariably been for the people of McKeesport, and not of an interested crowd, who were on hand for office holders from Pittsburgh. And to what better can the success of the Reform party in meetings in McKeesport, will be demonstrated at the polls to-day.

On Saturday night last, the Reformers and Regulars both held meetings in the Diamond. The usual *free train* was secured for the "regulars," and before they came there were not fifty people in attendance (it was then after midnight), while the "rabble" who rushed pell mell, the usual number of flights ascended, though they were less general than on the occasion of the last train. Why, a band of musicians, nearly all from Pittsburgh, and "ring politicians," and the same "rabble" that rushed to the front on the platform of the boat, as good time. In addition to the carriages, many of them were filled to overflowing, were no carriages crossed at the same time, on the ferry boat, occupying the cabins. The boat was literally packed with human beings, and in spect, and, as demonstrated on Sunday, can do a business amount of work in a very short time.

Your correspondent cannot close without referring to the delightful hospitality of this place and the real pleasure afforded by a visit to the borough, and the writer returns hearty thanks to Dr. James E. Hays and family for the generous hospitality extended to your correspondent.

Capt. Isaiah Nimick, of Cincinnati, has been in the borough for some days, in order to attend the funeral of his father. He has been in Cincinnati for four years past, and intends to return to that city in a few days. He has many friends about McKeesport extend him a cordial welcome.

An exciting time will doubtless be witnessed in the borough to-day. But of this and other matters more anon.

Emphatic Contradiction.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I notice a statement that is current in current throughout the city that I have withdrawn my name from the Democratic Legislative ticket, and that the name of Joseph Walker, Jr., is substituted in its stead. Allow me to say the truth of the rumor. I am still a candidate, and desire to receive the full support of my friends. Yours, J. C. BUTLER.

The borough is improving wonderfully and the numerous manufacturing establishments on the south bank of the Monongahela river and on the Youghiogheny is sure to take and does take the lead in the march of progress. Already we indulge in the hope that, at no distant day, the flourishing locality will be a city of parcels of Pittsburgh. The finest thoroughfare in the borough is Market street, three-quarters of a mile in length, and the only street in the place with eighteen inches, the roadway is solid and level—not a cobble stone, while the pavements on either side are from seven to eight feet in width. It is really a pleasure to drive through this street, and when it is stated that the population of the borough at the present moment is over 12,000, it is singular that any prisoners would make an attempt to escape, as they should have known that escape then was impossible.

McKEESPORT.

A Flying Visit to the Borough—Polit